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Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
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Victoria Daily Times.

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VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1893. No. 229

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Be caught in the rain without an Umbrella when you can buy one from us

For 25 Cents

Correct thing for School Children. Only 10 doz. Call early if you want one.

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Have you tried PLUM?
Gold Leaf, Long Cut.
SAMPLE PACKAGE FREE.
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Just Received at
THE WESTSIDE

LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS,
In Sterling Silver and Plain Mounts.
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
A very fine assortment in Plain and Fancy Serges and Fancy Coshinee Pieces.
MANTLES, JACKETS AND CAPES.
In this department we have exceeded all previous years in regard to Quality, Style and Finish.
THIS WEEK we are showing in our window a special line of 100 dozen Ladies' and Misses' Wool Vests at from 50c. to 70c. each. These are a genuine Bargain.
Sept. 29th, 1893. J. Hutcheson & Co.

BEAR IN MIND
That we supply THE TRADE with the Celebrated Woonsocket Brand
RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.
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Builders' Hardware,
Stoves,
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E. A. MORRIS,
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Latest Arrivals
Japanese Leather Paperhangings, 36 in. wide
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Art Cambric Prints | For Curtains,
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White Satin Finish & Marcella Bed Quilts
Table, Banquet and Library Lamps
Tea Kettles with Wrought Iron Stands
New additions to Furniture and Carpet Stocks always arriving.
SHOW ROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT ST.

I Consider An Ad. In The Times

As Safe An Investment As A Government Bond And Far More Profitable

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Vancouver Island Building Society.

The 60th drawing for an appropriation will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad street, on Friday, the 6th of October, 1893, at 8 p.m. See that your shares are not in arrear.

By order
B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Victoria, B. C., September 29th, 1893.
s29-td

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the estate of Ralph Sterrit, deceased, and in the matter of the "Official Administrator's Act."

Notice is hereby given that by an order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Crease, bearing date the 29th day of September, A.D. 1893, I was appointed administrator of all and singular the personal estate, chattels and credits of Ralph Sterrit, late of the City of Victoria, deceased, intestate.

Persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are requested to send me particulars thereof on or before the 29th day of October, A.D. 1893, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to pay such indebtness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTEITH,
Official Administrator.
s28-1w.

ARGENTINA'S TROUBLES.

Suppression of the Revolt—Intercession for Col. Espina.

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 29.—The government of Argentina has overcome the revolutionists in the state of Sante Fe, and also has suppressed the turbulent element in the city and province of Buenos Ayres. The army is still loyal to the government and the hope is expressed that order will be speedily restored in all these sections of country which have been the scene of turbulence and battle. Telegrams have been received in Santiago from influential persons in Buenos Ayres, urging President Montt of Chile to beg President Pena of Argentina to spare the life of Colonel Espina, who has been sentenced by court martial to be shot.

Chinese Smuggling.

New York, Sept. 29.—Commissioner Shields issued a warrant to-day for the arrest of Chu Fong, manager of the Chinese theatre, on the charge of assisting in smuggling Chinese into the United State. When Deputy Marshal Grant reached Mott street he found it agog with excitement over the marriage of Chu Fong to Shuen Toy, niece of Lee Chouk. Grant decided to postpone the arrest until after the ceremony. Lee Chouk is worth $80,000. Chu Fong's bride is 15 years old, and Chu, it is said, gave $200 for her to Lee Kue Tin, who bought her in California when she was a child.

Destroyed by Fire.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 29.—The axe foundry at Canning, N. S., owned by Blinkerhorn & Sons, was burned this morning. Loss, $7,000; insurance, $1,000.

Julia Ward Howe.

Mrs. Howe is a slow writer, elaborating with great care and only publishing when every one of the half dozen critics who frequent her boudoir have pronounced her every word the best that could have been selected. She was ten years in writing "Later Lyrics," and often two days in correcting a single word or line of some one of its poems. From her contributions to the periodical press she has not realized a fortune. For the "Battle Hymn" she was paid $5 by the Atlantic; for "Our Orders," $10 by the same liberal journal. Fifteen dollars for fire enough to set a continent in a blaze!

But Mrs. Howe is more than a poet; she is a thinker and a scholar, and these are rare things in a woman. She reads half a dozen different languages, and has outstripped most men in the higher walks of philosophy and literature. She is familiar with Hegel, Comte, Goethe, Dante, Swedenborg, and all the great masters of song, faith and metaphysics. She has also mingled with cultivated society and travelled extensively, both in this and the old world. But she is not an artificial "lady." She is a large-hearted woman—one whose soul has been energized by study, elevated by reflection, chastened by sorrow and sanctified by faith.—Boston Journal.

New Dress Goods

Opened this day at the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, fancy whipcord, beige natte, serges, cashmeres, mourning goods, plain and shot effects, hopsacks in all the new shades, 33c., 40c., 50c., 65c., to $1.50 per yard. J. Partridge, proprietor.

MINERS ENTOMBED

Mansfield Mine, Mich., Scene of a Dreadful Catastrophe.

FORTY MEN BEHIND THE CAVE-IN

Heartrending Spectacle at the Mouth of the Mine.

Rescuers Working Hard — Very Small Hope of Reaching the Victims in Time—Five Negroes Hanged in a Bunch—Coroner Inquiring into a Port Hope Mystery.

Ishpeming, Mich., Sept. 29.—A heavy fall of ground occurred at the Mansfield mine, near Crystall Falls, this morning, entombing 40 men, who have but little or no chance of escape. The water at this mine rises fast, the ore being soft, and the chances of rescuing any of the unfortunates alive are very poor. The situation is awful, and the scene around the large cave is heartrending. The rescuing party is doing everything possible to reach the poor fellows, but with little hope of getting to them in time to save their lives.

Menage Was All Right.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 29.—It would seem that the standing query as to what has become of millions which passed through the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, can now be partially answered. Louis F. Menage, the missing president, is believed to have a big part of the grand total put away. It was stated to-day by a man familiar with the affairs of the insolvent concern that he is convinced such is the fact. He states further, as coming from persons close to Menage that a million has been invested by him during the past year in United States government bonds. The bonds are thought to have been required in trust for his wife and to be located either in Chicago or New York, where Menage had numerous acquaintances. It is said Menage's confidential agent was heard to say at the time of the failure, "All this sympathy for Menage makes me laugh. People don't need to waste any pity on him, because he is all right. I know what I am talking about. I have been down to New York for a year now, turning all Menage's securities into cash and you can rest assured Menage is all right."

Hanged in a Batch.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 29.—At noon today five negroes were hanged together on one scaffold at Mt. Vernon, Montgomery county, Ga. Three of them murdered Alex. Patterson, a rich merchant, last July; the fourth killed a 5-year-old child, and the fifth murdered a negro companion. It was the first hanging in Montgomery county since the war. About 10,000 spectators surrounded the scaffold, which had been erected in a public place.

Women Politicians.

Topeka, Kans., Sept. 29.—The Populist county conventions have nominated women for offices in a number of counties in Kansas, and Attorney-General Little has been asked for an opinion as to their eligibility. In Leavenworth county a woman was nominated for registrar of deeds. Heretofore women have only had school offices.

Oakland Fighting the Railway.

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 29.—Early this morning a gang of workmen in the employ of the Southern Pacific railway began to erect a fence on Castro street, on the site occupied by the fence torn down by the citizens a few days ago. The work had been under the mask of a line of flat cars so placed as to hide the men. It was concluded at 6 o'clock. A large crowd of citizens hastily collected and by means of ropes pulled the fence down. The railway workmen next stretched coils of fence wire. Over three thousand people are on the grounds now.

Unable to Convict.

Trinidad, Col., Sept. 29.—The Sante Fe embezzlement cases have been finished and out of all the hundreds of arrests made not a conviction was secured. Employees now threaten heavy damage suits against the company. For several years the Sante Fe had been a loser to an enormous amount by thefts of freight from cars in transit. Last spring wholesale arrests began to be made of employees, mainly train crews, operators and station agents, but notwithstanding the Atchison had what it considered convincing evidence, it was unable to secure a single conviction.

Fell Down a Well

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 29.—Mrs. Elizabeth Mehlman, aged 74, living near Port Mouton, met with her death in a strange and unexpected way. She lived with her son and daughter-in-law. On rising Sunday morning they were alarmed when they did not as usual find her about the house, and after a search were horrified to discover her drowned in the well. She had been filling a pitcher with water, it is supposed, and overbalanced herself. Though the well contained only a foot of water the fall caused death.

Rev. Mackay's Wife.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 29.—The imposition of a poll-tax on Mrs. McKay, the Chinese wife of Rev. D. McKay, the missionary, has caused a stir in religious circles. Because of her marriage Mrs. McKay is now a British subject. Churchmen do not blame the customs officials at Vancouver who taxed her. They, it is said, had not discretion in the matter. Principal Grant, of Queen's College, said yesterday: "Of course the law that discriminates against the people of China is seen in its worst light when it operates against a British subject, a lady and a Christian, but it is a law opposed to our interests and to the spirit of our treaties with China, as well as to international comity and civilization." Rev. J. MacRae, pastor of St. Andrew's church, said in substance, that the law should be repealed. The gates are open to all countries, and to all creeds, but Chinese. The Jesuits are large property holders in Canada. It would be easier to Christianize the pagan if he were allowed free entry, where he might compare Christianity with other religions. The church cannot approve of such a law, but will work for its repeal.

A PORT HOPE MYSTERY.

The Death of Mrs. Hooper Inquired Into by a Coroner.

Port Hope, Ont., Sept. 28.—New and startling developments have been made in the Hooper case. Yesterday the editor of the Port Hope Times received a telegram asking him to deny the report regarding the death of Mrs. Hooper, and saying he was writing. The letter referred to, however, did not come to hand to-day, but Mr. Hooper himself came by an early boat and aroused the undertaker's clerk, the proprietor himself being absent, and told him he wanted the body of Mrs. Hooper exhumed, embalmed and then examined by doctors to prove to the public that everything was all right. The undertaker's apprentice, accompanied by Hooper and a friend, proceeded to the cemetery, which is four miles from here, to exhume the body. However, the undertaker's father, who was informed of the proceedings, objected to the course, and decided to put a stop to it. He arrived on the scene before the coffin had been taken out of the grave and commanded the apprentice to desist. Coroner Corbett went to the cemetery and took charge of the grave, placing an officer on duty to protect it. Mr. Hooper then formally applied to the coroner to hold an inquest, which, after obtaining the consent of the county crown attorney, the coroner decided to do, Mr. Hooper depositing funds to cover the costs of examination. The coroner is dissatisfied with the manner in which the case has been conducted, observing that the body might have been carried off or tampered with. He further states that had the undertaker carried out Mr. Hooper's instructions and embalmed the body it would have been impossible to have detected the poison from which the woman died, if she died by poison, from the poisonous liquids injected by the embalmer. The inquest opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Montreal, Sept. 29.—The mystery concerning the case of the woman Hooper, who was taken off the Quebec train at Terrebonne station on September 18th, and who expired on the station platform a few minutes after her removal, is still unsolved. The case was first brought before the attention of the police by the C. P. R. telegraph operator on Monday last.

The Union Seamen.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—John Farren, boarding house master, who shipped fourteen non-union seamen to San Pedro a few days ago for the ship James Nesmith, bound for Puget Sound, states that he was notified before he left here that he would be killed if he should be seen there. On his arrival with the men last Saturday he was attacked by union sailors and severely beaten about the head and face. Fifty dollars in coin were taken from him. Farren will ship 17 men to-morrow per steamer Los Angeles under armed escort.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—W. H. Graham testified this morning over the dynamite victims that on the night of the explosion he saw three men in his back yard about midnight, one of whom he recognized as Tynael, now under arrest as a perpetrator. The others were shorter, and all had bundles under their arms. All spoke in whispers and acted very suspiciously.

Stallions Fight a Duel.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29.—Two valuable stallions, owned by L. Thudicum of Haddon Field, N. J., fought a duel to the death yesterday. They were known to be vicious and had been kept in separate fields. Yesterday they got into the same field by accident and at once fought. Their hoofs struck together as they lashed out behind and they bit and tore one another savagely. Finally the more valuable stallion, worth $1,000, fell, and the other soon trampled over him. Then to make sure of a finish the victor seized his rival by the throat and dragged him round the field.

Duelling in Mexico.

City of Mexico, Sept. 29.—Jose Puen and Francisco Lerma, well known merchants of this city, had a dispute over business matters a few days ago and Puen was challenged. He accepted and the affair came off yesterday near the city in the presence of a select party of friends. Pistols at six paces were used and Lerma was seriously wounded.

Lord Mayor of London.

London, Sept. 29.—To-day is Michaelmas day, and in accordance with usual customs the liverymen of the various guilds of the city of London assembled in Guild Hall to elect a new mayor in succession to Stewart Knill, whose term of office expires on Nov. 9th. Robert Tyler, councillor for Queen Hill, was elected.

Ottawa's Disabled Lacrossemen.

Ottawa, Sept 29.—James Devine, the brilliant defence player of the Capitals, has joined Goalkeeper Crown in the general hospital. Crown's case has developed into typhoid fever, but Devine, who is very sick, is said to be suffering from injuries received in the match with the Shamrocks.

Bought the Log Cabin.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Georg Wheleds has purchased the Michigan log cabin now on exhibition at the fair, and has made arrangements to have it removed at the close of the fair to Wootton, his country place. The cabin is 62x22 feet, with two rooms 20x24 feet on each side of a ten-foot hallway. The walls of the cabin are 8 feet high, the roof line being 14 feet. The cabin is of hemlock logs, with Norway pine rafters and gables.

NEGROES' WRONGS

Bishop Walter Advocates the Power of Moral Suasion

TO STOP LYNCHING AND INJUSTICE

A Fiery Negro from St. Louis Talks About Blood and Burning.

Indignant at Railways Running Jim Crow Cars—Such Roads, He Says, Should be Burned—The Negro Unwilling to Defend Wife and Children Unfit to Live.

Indianapolis, Sept. 29.—The Missouri conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Sectarian church is in session in this city. The conference includes about 80 ministers from Missouri, Indiana and Illinois denominations, is distinct from the A. M. E. church and has a total membership in the United States of about 400,000. The principal work today was the reading of the address of Bishop Alex. Walters, D. D., president of the conference. The part of the address exciting the deepest interest was a reference to the lynching of negroes. The bishop said:

"The lynching of negroes for trifling offences, and in many cases of innocent negroes, is increasing to an alarming extent. The blood of these innocent creatures calls aloud for vengeance. It is your place by earnest and courageous agitation to help answer their call. Let us arouse public sentiment in our favor by telling of these heinous crimes, until the good people in this country are moved to act in our defence. Thirty innocent negroes were murdered last week. It is a burning shame upon our civilization; we cannot be silent; but must cry aloud, and cry until these outrages are banished from our land."

J. P. Thompson of St. Louis said he knew he was reputed as something of an anarchist; but he felt there was too much praying. Righting of the wrongs of the negro could only come through shedding of blood. As the negro had been freed only by bloodshed, the negro who was not willing to shed his blood for his wife and children was not fit to live. Negroes ought to do something for themselves. Praying without doing anything was, he thought, an offence to God. He spoke with passionate indignation of the "Jim Crow" cars on which colored people were compelled to ride in the south, and he favored burning the roads using such cars. The United States government could send down south into the mountains to protect a bottle of whiskey, but it could not do anything to protect a negro. Bishop Walters rose to explain that he did not favor bloodshed and burning.

Anarchy in Argentina.

London, Sept. 29.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. says that heavy fighting is proceeding between national troops and insurgents in the northern part of the province of Buenos Ayres. The dispatch adds that anarchy is spreading throughout the republic.

Atlantic Shipping.

New York, Sept. 29.—Arrived: Steamers Germanic, Queenstown; Gothia, Hamburg; Aller, Southampton.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

San Salvador, Sept. 29.—President Ezeta will insist that President Barrios of Guatemala, either expel Salvadorean refugees or else surrender them to Salvador as fugitives of justice. Diplomatic correspondence has been opened.

New York, Sept. 28.—Prompt action on the part of the United States government has compelled the Turkish authorities to adopt radical measures to punish the outrage perpetrated upon Miss Anna Molton, an American missionary of the Presbyterian board in Mosul, who was attacked on the night of June 14th last while stopping in a little village in the Kurdish mountains, near Amaday. The latest phase in the matter shows that the Grand Vizier in Constantinople has ordered the removal of the governor at Mosul because that officer did not act with sufficient promptitude in bringing the offenders to justice. The Grand Vizier sends a new governor duly instructed to punish the guilty. The journey to Mosul requires 20 days.

New Orleans, Sept. 29.—K. H. Foster's mattress factory at 168 Camp St. was destroyed by fire this morning; loss, $25,000. Foster, the owner, and an employee named Alexander were burned to death.

Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 29.—Snow fell for more than half an hour this morning.

Adventures of Perkins.

London, Sept. 29.—George Perkins, the American barrister, who on September 22nd was remanded for trial in the Bow street police court on a charge of obtaining money and goods under false pretences, was arraigned for trial today. Perkins claimed that the goods in question had been procured for Lord Compton. The latter gave his testimony to-day, with the result that the case was dismissed. Perkins was then arraigned on a charge of stealing title deeds relating to property in California owned by a man named Thompson. It was charged that these documents had been sent by Perkins to the United States public prosecutor. It was stated that the officials at the American embassy declined to testify in reference to the accused's alleged connection with the embassy without President Cleveland's sanction. The evidence submitted to the court failed to substantiate the charge of theft and Perkins was discharged.

ENGLISH COAL FAMINE.

Suffering in the Midland Counties in Consequence of Strikes.

London, Sept. 28.—The scarcity of coal, due to the miners' strike, has led to a further rise of one shilling per ton on the London Coal Exchange. The demand is strong, but business is trifling, inasmuch as virtually no stocks are offering. Holders of inland coal refuse to sell, preferring to wait for a further advance, which many believe is certain to come by Friday. Merchants to-day readily bought the poorest quality of Scotch coal at one guinea per ton, and doubtless they will retail at 30 shillings. Only Seaborne coal is available. An abundance of coal is being raised daily in Wales, Scotland, Durham and Northumberland, but transportation is difficult and the prices asked are enormous. But little Welsh coal is expected to reach England for many days, largely on account of the demurrage of vessels. A block of empty trucks on the Northeastern railway temporarily seals up the Durham supply. The trade in Scotch coal has lately received a great impetus. Much of the coal brought from Scotland to the Thames is being sent by rail to the Midlands, where a coal famine prevails.

In the meantime the sufferings of the colliers and the factory workers are becoming intense. It is computed that there are 20,000 children and women on the verge of starvation. Many of these subsist on raw vegetables, having no coal with which to cook their food.

Meetings of federations of miners were held in a number of strike districts to-day to appoint and instruct delegates to the strikers' conference to be held in Derby on Friday. At all of these meetings resolutions were adopted in favor of resuming work in all the collieries whose owners will allow the old rate of wages to be paid, provided the owners promis not to interfere with the levy of funds to be made by the federation officials on all members. These resolutions were not supported unanimously, however, and moreover it is not likely that the mine owners will accede to the federation's conditions.

Sir George Elliot has issued a circular to all colliery owners in the kingdom asking their views before he proceeds to organize a company, which he proposes shall control every mine in the country and have a capital stock of $600,000,000.

Murdered by Mommedans.

New York, Sept. 28.—Rev. Dr. Benjamin L. Hare, recording secretary of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, received news from Oroomeah, Persia, to-day, of the brutal murder in that city of an Armenian Christian recently, at the hands of a mob of Mohammedans. The name of the victim of the outrage was Ajah Jon. He was a prosperous merchant in the city of Oroomeah and a prominent member of the Presbyterian church in that city, having been converted to Christianity some time ago by the missionaries of the board at that station. According to the accounts Ajah Jon acted as the agent of a Mohammedan woman who wished to purchase a piece of property. She called at the shop of her agent on the day in question, and he reported that he had not as yet been able to make the purchase of the lands she desired to obtain so much. Annoyed by the delay in carrying out her wishes, the woman went to some of the most influential among the natives and told them that Ajah Jon had grossly insulted her. These people quickly spread the rumor around, and in a short time a howling mob gathered at the front entrance of the merchant's store. The "Sawbath Day" would have been little the poor man out on the street and then carried him to the mosque. There they offered him his life and a large sum of money if he would renounce Christianity. He refused to comply with their demands, and after torturing him cruelly they dragged him to the top of the mosque and then threw him to the ground. As he lay, scarcely breathing, a heavy stone was dropped upon him from a great height, which crushed all the life out of him and broke every bone in his body. Not satisfied with this accomplishment, the mob savagely attacked the corpse with knives and daggers.

Killed by Electricity.

Portland, Sept. 28.—Carl Perham, a bridge repairer on the East Side railway line, while at work on the bridge across the Clackamas river, took hold of a live wire and was instantly killed. Men had been at work all day on the upper chords of the bridge, tightening up the rods, and had been passing to and fro on the lateral braces between the chords, supporting themselves by the electric wires which are strung across the bridge. At 4:20 p. m. the current was turned on these wires, and a few minutes after Perham was seen to stagger and the buzzing sound was heard usual to contact between live electric wires. Both of Penham's hands grasped an insulated wire. His fellow-workmen were powerless to aid him, and were obliged to stand by and see the flames burning has hands for full half a minute, when he fell to the main floor of the bridge and into the arms of his horrified brother, H. W. Perham, who was foreman in charge of the work. There was no sign of life, and aside from his hands, which were burned to a crisp, there was no other mark upon the body. The wire which the dead man had grasped carried 5,000 volts, being the one used in supplying East Portland with arc lights, the power being derived from Willamette falls at Oregon City.

Stocks and Bonds.

New York, Sept. 28.—There never has been any real probability of a senate compromise on the repeal question, but to many despondent watchers such a result has seemed inevitable. To such people President Cleveland's letter to Governor Northen, with its absolute rejection of everything short of unconditional repeal, was full of meaning. The stock market, which at the moment serves in a remote degree as a barometer of sound financial sentiment, advanced at once this morning both in London and New York. What was a factor of even more significance to those who understood the real attitude of the repeal senators was the obvious sign of congressional restlessness yesterday against the filibustering of the silver minority. This was at least an indication that a little longer space of bully domination will bring about a sudden snapping of senatorial red tape. The subsequent continuous recovery of prices up to the closing to-day was due to a local conviction that this was near at hand. The closing quotations were as follows: Canadian Pacific, 74; Central Pacific, 20 1-4; Wells Fargo, 130; Great Northern preferred, 100; Missouri Pacific, 23; Northern Pacific, 7; Northern Pacific preferred, 21; Oregon Navigation, 14; Oregon Improvement, 9; Oregon Short Line, 8 1-2; Pacific Mail, 13 7-8; Southern Pacific, 18; Union Pacific, 21; Western Union, 80 1-2; bar silver, 75.

A London special cable to the Evening Post says: The Bank of England reserve decrease was £183,000 this week, although £287,000 in gold was imported during the week, including £100,000 from Australia, £88,000 from South America and £18,000 fro Port Royal. The market supplies of money are somewhat reduced, but are still sufficiently plentiful. Silver is unchanged. Spot was bought for delivery in October at 3 1-8d., and in November at 5-8d. less., and rupee paper was 1-8d. lower. The London stock market to-day was quiet, except that the bears covered Louisville and other Americans on President Cleveland's letter.

Russian Warship Lost.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 28.—The naval authorities have finally concluded that the warship Roosiaka, which sailed some days ago from Revel, on the Gulf of Finland, for Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, and which has not since been heard from, has been lost. The general public has believed for some time that the vessel had foundered, but the naval authorities thought that perhaps her machinary had been disabled and that she was floating around helplessly in the Gulf of Finland. Schooners were sent in search of her, but they found no sign of her, save wreckage that had undoubtedly come from the missing ship. It is now assumed in naval circles that she struck a rock and went down with every soul on board. The naval authorities state that she had a crew of 200 men all told.

London, Sept. 28.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that the Roosalaka was unseawarthy when she left Revel. She had been repaired clumsily, leaked badly and was generally unfitted for heavy weather. Her deck was only three feet above the surface of the water and her captain was ill. The total number of lives lost, says the Chronicle correspondent, was 179. The first news of the accident came to the Czar from a foreign source.

Will it Visit us Again?

Many people are now asking the question: "Will la grippe visit us again this autumn?" While we devoutly hope our Canadian people will never again feel the iron grip of the monster, we would warn our readers that the disease still exists in sporadic form in some sections of the neighboring republic. While the mysterious life-destroyer is on the North American continent we cannot consider ourselves as safe from danger.

At this time we would kindly warn the nervous, dyspeptic, rheumatic, sleepless, and all who are over-worked and run down, to put themselves in a condition to successfully fight with la grippe if it invades our land. The weak, sickly and diseased are always easy victims for the unwelcome visitor. In the past thousands have fortified themselves by using Paine's Celery Compound, and have never felt a touch of the disease. Paine's Celery Compound puts the whole system in a perfect condition of health and enable young and old to face la grippe even in epidemic form without incurring danger. If you are not feeling well, if you lack vigor and activity, be assured the system requires toning and strengthening. Nature's true medicine, Paine's Celery Compound, will give you a new life.

A Monster Aerial Castle.

The most extraordinary scheme in connection with the exhibition to be held in Antwerp next year is proposed by M. Tobiensky and his friends. They intend to construct for demonstration there and to form the chief attraction of the exhibition, similarly to the Eiffel tower in Paris and the great Ferris wheel at Chicago, a monster aerial castle capable of accommodating 150 passengers. This castle will consist of two captive balloons connected together by three cylindrical compartments, and the total weight of the captive castle, with a full complement of passengers, will be 36 1-2 tons. The castle will be connected with the ground by means of four stout cables, and ascends to it will be effected by means of small balloons carrying up and down every twelve minutes from ten to fifteen persons. The aerial castle is to be built of steel and bamboo pipes covered with Chinese silk and surmounted by a metallic texture. The castle will, according to the condition of the atmosphere, be maintained at altitudes varying between 650 and 1,600 feet, and it will be posible to haul it down to the ground in 30 minutes. In length it will be 98 feet, and the area of the upper surface will comprise 200 square metres. It is said by the promters that this method of constructing the balloon will enable it to withstand a storm up to a wind pressure of 220 pounds. Apart from this additional precautions for safety will be taken by placing the castle in direct communication with the imperial observatory, so that the changes in atmospheric conditions will be readily known. The castle, which will be supplied with the current from the electric light machinery of the exhibition, will at night be lighted by thousands of electric lamps, and will form an immensely curious and interesting spectacle. It is also intended, apart from this being the "catch" of the exhibition, to undertake scientific experiments as to the atmospheric conditions.

All Men

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpation of the heart, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dulness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with leaden circles, oily looking skin, etc., are all the symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on diseases peculiar to man, send 10c in stamps sealed. Address M. V. Lubon, 24 Macdonnell ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

London, Sept. 28.—The federation of mine owners have published a manifesto concerning their attitude to the strikers and strikers' committees. In it the mine owners justify themselves for the reduction of 25 per cent. in the miners' wages. Arbitration is rejected. The mine owners advance figures to show that the cost of labor is two-thirds to three-quarters the cost of raising the coal, and argue from this that in times of depression, like the present, they must reduce wages or do business at a loss. The last words of the manifesto are: "When the miners' representatives shall be armed with full powers to negotiate, the owners' committee will be ready to meet them. The owners can do no more."

St. Johns, Nfld., Sept. 28.—Bishop Brennan, of Dallas, Tex., who was recently appointed assistant bishop of St. Johns, arrived here last night from Rome. He met with an enthusiastic reception from Bishop Power, the clergy and the people. In an interview to-day he expressed himself as delighted with the reception accorded him. His holiness is very feeble, but possesses a wonderfully energetic mind, and keeps a vigilant eye upon the affairs of the whole Catholic world and speaks in the highest terms of the faith of the people of Newfoundland.

Rome, Sept. 28.—The Pope has received with satisfaction the reports of the recent Catholic congress in Chicago. He has commended highly the discourses of Archbishop Ireland and Archbishop Satolli. The warmth of the welcome given to the papal delegate is especially gratifying to him.

Buenos Ayres, Sept. 28.—Some of the rebel sailors yesterday seized an old iron-clad and steamed to Rosario before the government vessels could intercept. The government sent two torpedo boats in pursuit, and it is believed the rebels will be captured and brought back to port. Gens. Revalle and Arthonda are marching with strong forces against the rebels in the provinces of Cordoba, San Luis and Tucuman. The national guards have been ordered to concentrate in Rosario. Gen Espina has been condemned to be shot. The insurgent forces in Santa Fe have been routed and the leaders made prisoners. The Argentine vessels in the harbor remain loyal.

Rome, Sept. 28.—In the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day seventeen fresh cases of cholera developed in Leghorn and eight persons died of the disease. In the same time nineteen fresh cases and seven deaths were reported in Patti, Sicily. The mail steamer Carlo R., which sailed from Genoa for Sanlos, Brazil, on July 28th, has returned with cholera aboard her and is in quarantine at Asinara, near Sardinia. The steamer was infected when she reached Brazil and was not allowed to land any passengers. During the voyage 14 persons died. Seventeen cases of cholera were reported by the ship's doctor last night.

London, Sept. 28.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "The cabinet has approved the programme that the Russian officers on their return to Toulon from Paris shall visit Lyons and Marseilles and witness the launch of the man-of-war Jauregiberry at Toulon. It is still uncertain whether President Carnot will go to Toulon. He will, however, give a dinner to the officers in Paris on the day of their arrival, and a luncheon on the day of their departure. The question of his going to Toulon while the Russian squadron is there will be left open until Baron Mohrenheim shall receive further instructions from St. Petersburg.

Warsaw, Sept. 28.—A false alarm of fire was given to-day in the synagogue at Kalawarya, near Suawalki. The building was crowded with Hebrews at worship. All clamored at once for the exits, and despite the shouts of the Rabbi that there was no fire they fought to get out. After a struggle of ten minutes two-thirds of the congregation were still in the synagogue. As no fire appeared they became calmer, and with the aid of the caretakers the Rabbi eventually restored order. Nine bodies were found near the exits and 20 persons lay unconscious and bleeding where they had been trampled. Fully 100 persons were injured in the rush, and 15 are suffering from wounds likely to cause death.

London, Sept. 28.—A private telegram received here by an important bank from Rio de Janeiro says the bombardment of that city is so serious that the banks of Rio, after consulting together, decided that they will probably close altogether until the fate of the capital of Brazil is settled one way or another. The bombardment yesterday is said to have ceased only when the foreign war vessels threatened to turn their guns on the rebels if the city was not spared. Negotiations were resumed between the government and the rebels at intervals with apparently no better chance of a peaceful termination of the struggle than some weeks ago.

"Out of Sorts."

Dr. Andrew Wilson writes in Health:—By being "out of sorts" one means that a man is listless, is not inclined for work, has no appetite, sleeps badly, if at all, and in general feels that life is not worth living. Now, it is very true that the general feelings I have described may be those which indicate disease, and that they are merely the precursors of other and more serious ailments. But, on the other hand, they may mean nothing more than that the person is "low in tone," and that he needs bracing up. There is another point to which I would like to draw attention, and that is that the "out of sorts" condition, while it may be the preliminary stage of other and more serious complaints, deserves attending to, if only because one may be able to cut short, or rather prevent, other ailments. Let us never forget that a high state of the general health is the best, and indeed the only, preventive of the inroads of disease. First and foremost, I think that a man who feels "out of sorts" should—as a matter of common sense—examine thoroughly his habits and life, by way of finding out the cause of his ailments. If he is constipated, let him eat whole meal bread, fruit and vegetables, avoiding cheese and other indigestibles, and take a daily or nightly dose of liquid extract of cascara (say a teaspoonful in water) until the bowels become regular in action. Constipation is a frequent cause of the "out of sorts" feeling, and frequently what cures the constipation will remove the languor and the distress of which I am treating. Assuming that the man has run down from over-work, fatigue or other cause, I should recommend him to try a course of tonics. A simple tonic is a pill, which any chemist will compound, containing two grains of sulphate of quinine; such a pill should be taken half an hour before dinner daily, and this treatment often brings back the appetite and cures the symptoms indicated. A better tonic, perhaps, is the compound syrup of hypophosphites, which is a brain and nerve tonic of much power. A teaspoonful of this tonic should be taken in a glass of water after food twice or thrice daily. Some people say that they benefit most by taking this tonic an hour before meals, if so, and if it agrees with them, it will increase the appetite and give them a zest for food. There is one point I should like to emphasize, and that is the good a tepid sponge bath every morning taken on getting out of bed may be to a man out of sorts. If a person can take a cold sponge bath so much the better; but a tepid sponge bath acts on the nervous system in a very decided manner, and I know of many persons who find this simple measure a very admirable means of preserving their health and tone.

Prof. Charcot.

The late Prof. Charcot was a decidedly formidable type of the cynical, outspoken, mocking, arrogant and highly self-sufficient doctor. Most of the members of his own profession called him a charlatan when he first began to work upon the curiosity of the world and its love of the wonderful by his experiments upon hysterical subjects at the Salpetriere. Professional jealousy and spitefulness, of course, prompted such criticism; but those who do not practice the art of healing may be allowed to believe that there was a grain of charlatanism in the late Dr. Charcot, and that he never got rid of it. He was anything but a sympathetic doctor. He treated the poor hysterical creatures at the Salpetriere as if they were rabbits or other members of the lower order of creation, which, having fallen into his hands, were to be used for the advancement of science and his own fame. He employed them lavishly for his experiments, and threw them into horrible convulsions just to show what he could do. With increasing fame and prosperity, his bluntness became more disagreeable. M. Henry Fouquier says he will never forget his first dinner with Prof. Charcot. The host fixed his great deep-set eyes upon him while he was eating his soup and then broke the unpleasant silence by saying: "Vous etes nervose!" A genial way this of giving a man—probably very sensitive with regard to his nervous condition—an appetite for the rest of his dinner! If the professor had not been one of the least sympathetic of egotists, he would, at all events, have waited until M. Fouquier had reached the dessert before troubling his imagination with shower-baths and perhaps maisons de sante.—Paris Correspondence St. James' Gazette.

Patrolman Julius Zeidler

Of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Police Force, gladly testifies to the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. His wife takes it for dizziness and indigestion and it works charmingly. "The children also take it with great benefit. It is without doubt a most excellent thing for **That Tired Feeling.** I cheerfully recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and Hood's Pills to every one who wishes to have health and comfort." Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice and sick headache.

The Ideal Food for Infants

—IS—

Milk Granules

because it is practically identical in composition, taste and appearance with

Mother's Milk.

It digests thoroughly without causing an undue tax on the vital energies of the infant's stomach.

Ask for

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

The Great . . Strength Giver.

If You Need a Tonic

TAKE

STAMINAL

It not only stimulates, but builds up and strengthens. You get a **tonic** and a **food** combined in the form of

Palatable Beef Tea.

The Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Limited Liability.

NOTICE

The annual general meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Secretary.

Dated at Victoria, 29th August, 1893.
a29-1d

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., NELSON, B. C.
(Mention this paper.)

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

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Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

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FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 52 Third street, Victoria. tfw29.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 16 Blanchard corner of Rae Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flummerfelt, Gorge Road.

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MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company

NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. E. POOLEY,
Secretary.

Dated at Victoria, 29th August, 1893.
a29-td

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a timber cutting license of Valdes Island, to cut and carry away timber from the following described land commencing at a post in Deep Water Bay and running southeast 60 chains more or less; thence northeast 60 chains; thence northwest 60 chains; thence southwest 60 chains to place of commencement.

THOMAS PETCH

August 11th, 1893. 81-1m

In the Matter of the Estate of Disher & Campbell, of 81 Douglas Street, Victoria, Grocers.

Take notice that the trustees of this estate have granted and assigned all the estate and effects of the above named Disher & Campbell to Daniel Campbell and he is authorised to collect all book debts due and owing to the late firm of Disher & Campbell.

And further take notice that all persons having claims against the said estate must forward and deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the trustees, Charles Fox Todd and Joseph Clearihue of Victoria on or before the 1st day of December, 1893. After the 1st day of December, 1893, the trustees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated 11th September, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS,
Solicitor for the Trustees.
Victoria.
s11-1m

SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL

Splendid Summer Resort.

Good Fishing and Hunting. Cottages to let for families or parties. First-class accommodations.

GEORGE KOENIG,
Proprietor.
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Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies —or— Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram only $850; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.
1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.
acre Blocks, $2-0; 1 acre Block, at $500; easy terms.
50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $50 per acre.
100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.
100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $3600 good terms.
99 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,950.
200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.
63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $200 per acre; improvements $4 000; good terms.
Kasio lots, in good position, cheap.
Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Government street, Victoria.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbotsford.

Dated the 26th day of August, 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors for the Applicants.
a29-1f

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

—:—FOR FAMILY USE,—:—

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No. 1257, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893. ly31-3m

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 20 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and not crystallizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $28 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.
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JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER

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Broad street, between Johnson and Fan-dors streets.

VICTORIA, B. C.

IN THE AFRICAN DIGGINGS.

A Woman's Experience in the Orange Free State Mines.

The advent of a woman marked an epoch in the history of Pilgrims' Rest (so called because of the rest it suggested when the almost unconquerable task of reaching it had been accomplished), and there were among the diggers men who, long unaccustomed to the sight of such a phenomenon, could not overcome their self-consciousness sufficiently to approach within speaking distance; and yet, consumed with curiosity, they made observations from the shelter of friendly rocks, envying their more fortunate comrades who found enough presence of mind to face the unfamiliar spectacle. The privations and mutual dependence which are part and parcel of the digger's life call into action the best phase of human character, and the genial interchange of kindly aid conduces to the inter change of frank social relations that are undeniably charming.

The most cordial assistance was rendered my sister in every detail. Her tent was pitched in a quiet, secluded spot, she was advised in the selection of a claim, initiated into the formalities of pegging out and registration, and thus found many anticipated difficulties considerably ameliorated. The cheapness of native labor lessened in a great degree the hardships of living at these gold fields. The Amatongas, a very intelligent tribe on the east coast, came in freely to work, offering their services at the rate of £1 per month, with the usual rations of mealie metal, and having paid the digger's tax of five shillings for the month and hired several of these natives, my sister found herself settled down to the life of a digger. She superintended the work of her claim herself, and in the process of washing the disintegrated soil she personally took part.

My sister lived for two years in her little canvas tent on the creek, which she had in the meantime inclosed by means of a fence of lacet boughs and planted about with vegetables. She found gold for the most part steadily, but only in small quantities of a few ounces at a time. It existed very indefinitely, and there were no indications that proved of the slightest value in searching for it.

At one time she hit upon the expedient of making her expenses by making ginger beer and pastry, a difficult task where kitchens are not and with cooking utensils of the most primitive kind. The sight of such delicacies raised the liveliest emotions among the diggers, whose life condemned them to a monotonous and sorry fare, and the Kafir who became the itinerant vendor on these occasions became inflated with the importance it conferred on him. He was hailed in all directions, and when he could no longer meet the demands of importunate customers he would toss the basket into the air with a smile of ironical pity.

In the meantime several claims had passed through my sister's hands, and the last of these realized some of the expectations the hope of which gives a flavor of excitement to the monotony of gold digging. This claim contained a rich lead, from which some very fine nuggets of pure gold were taken, solid lumps of metal averaging in weight from eight ounces to four pounds. She was in possession of a moderate competency, and her success was the theme of considerable comment throughout the entire press of South Africa.—Century Magazine.

Only Healthy Persons Sneeze.

This is a point alluded to by Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson in "Archives." He does not recollect himself to have seen any but fairly healthy persons sneeze. He puts the question with especial reference to the widely spread popular superstition that sneezing is a sign of health and good luck. It is impossible, he thinks, that this may have had its origin in the fact that it is for the most part an act restricted to those in fair health. Taylor, in his "Primitive Culture," gives interesting facts as to the prevalence of this creed and as to certain customs associated with it, and traces it in part to doctrines of animism, but Mr. Hutchinson thinks the suggestion he has given may also have some value.—Sheffield Medical Journal.

Canadians at Waterloo.

Mr. Henry J. Morgan ("Old '48") writes to the Montreal Gazette: In reply to the question of your correspondent, I may say that there were two Canadians engaged in the battle of Waterloo, and both of them commissioned officers. One of these officers, Capt. Alex. Macnab, a native of York, now Toronto, belonged, if my memory serves me, to the 30th, or Cambridgeshire regiment; the other, Jas. Allsop, was a native of Quebec and paymaster of the 44th. Macnab was killed during the battle, and a tablet or some other appropriate memorial of his gallantry has since been reared to him in St. Paul's cathedral. He was, I believe, quite a young man. Mr. Allsopp lived for many years after the famous battle, and in 1872 was appointed to the 17th regiment, a corps well and favorably known to Canadians of the past and present generation, in the same capacity as that which he had filled in the 44th. An army list for 1828, which I have consulted, gives him no relative rank. He was, therefore, simply paymaster. The late Dr. Macnab, rector of Bowmanville, an excellent and worthy Canadian, was a nephew of Capt. Macnab, and when in England, in 1868, was presented by the Duke of Cambridge in person, his royal highness being then, as now, commander-in-chief of the army, with the medal for Waterloo which his lamented relative had so nobly won. Dr. Scadding, of Toronto, who, like Mr. LeMoine, of Quebec, has done so much to advance historical research in Canada, says that Capt. Macnab in early life was a clerk in one of the public offices at York, but having incurred the displeasure of Lieut.-Gov. Hunter for being absent from his desk on one occasion without leave, was summarily dismissed from the service by the arbitrary general. To make some amends for his undue severity Gen. Hunter subsequently procured a commission in the army for the ex-clerk, thus enabling the latter at once to share in a contest whose results were of the most momentous consequences to the civilized world, and at the same time to earn for his humble self a niche in the Temple of Fame.

Dr. Roberts Before the British Medical Society.

Dr. Roberts, of Manchester, England, addressing the British Medical Society, said: "The effects of diet are important and far-reaching and cannot be overestimated. The present indications are that a change in the relation of food and medicine is slowly taking place. The tendency among our best physicians largely to substitute food instead of medicine in the treatment of disease is not to be looked upon as a mere fashion. The dietetic movement has a wider and deeper meaning."

In the large majority of cases infants are dosed too much with dangerous drugs to relieve pain and cause sleep. It is not medicine the babies require; their lives depend upon proper daily diet—food that is pure, nourishing and life-building. It is now an established fact that infants fed on Lactated Food never become sick; they are saved from colic, dysentery, diarrhoea, and all ailments so fatal to the young. Mothers are sending in cheering reports every day regarding the grand work that is being done by Lactated Food. This wonderful "saver of babies' lives" is the result of a scientific medical research, and has no equal. Give it a trial, ye mothers whose babies are weak, puny and sickly.

A Public Benefactor.

Mr. Symm's backyard has been for years infested with cats, whose voices were, to the last degree, exasperating to his nerves, until one night, about a month ago, when a peculiarly melodious sound floated up to his back windows. It was a gentle soothing sound of delicious timbre, and while totally different from the yell of an ordinary cat, it suggested what the voice of a celestial and glorified cat, in another and better world, might be. Mr. Symms listened with admiration and delight, and in a short time was lulled to slumber by the melodious voice. In the morning an investigation in the back yard resulted in the discovery of what was apparently a new species of animal, half cat and half tin can—a sort of connecting link between live cat and canned sausage. It appears that a can, containing a little preserved salmon, had been carelessly thrown into the back yard. A predatory cat had squeezed her head into the can, in order to get at the salmon, and had found that the fragments of tin around the mouth of the can prevented her from withdrawing her head. In these circumstances she wandered about the yard, blind, and unable to escape. The voice was so modified by the can, that it lost its harsh and distinctive feline character, and became the delicious music which had charmed Mr. Symm's midnight ear. Mr. Symms at once saw that the means of rendering all the cats in the neighborhood harmless was at his command. The next night he placed 24 salmon cans in the back yard, and in the morning he found that 24 cats had bonneted themselves. For a week these animals wandered about the back yard, unable to steal, fight, or destroy Mr. Symms' geraniums, while the neighbors called on that gentleman to thank him for placing in his back window the most delightful Aeolian harp they had ever heard. It was not found necessary to use more than the original 24 salmon cans, for the remaining cats of the neighborhood, the moment they caught sight of the modified cats, were so shocked and alarmed, they completely deserted the place. At the end of a week the modified cats gave up the effort to live with their heads permanently canned, and Mr. Symms buried them in his celery trench. (N. B.—Subscriptions towards defraying the cost of the statue to be erected to this benefactor of mankind will be received at this office.—Ex.

German Production of Zinc.

Germany produces more zinc than any other country in the world; the exportation of zinc is accordingly very heavy, amounting to 28,000 tons, against an importation of not quite 9,000 tons. The main zinc production district is in Upper Silesia, where the metal is made from calamine, and also more and more from zinc blende, by distillation. The smelting of zinc blende has led here, as in other places, to the establishment of very perfect arrangements for utilizing and preventing the deleterious effects of the sulphurous acid generated in the roasting of the ore. In Germany, in 1890, 139,000 tons of zinc were smelted, in which work 9,271 men were employed. The value of the output was 62,000,000 ($15,000,000 approx.), of which 64 per cent. was produced in Upper Silesia; 20 per cent. in the Arnsburg district; and the remainder in the government districts of Dusseldorf and Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), and the kingdom of Saxony. The ore in the western part of the country is in the main zinc blende. The smelting of zinc is made very difficult, in most localities by the presence of other metals in the ore. However, by a careful preparation of the ores and purification of the zinc obtained, this difficulty has been overcome. By the use of regenerative gas heating furnaces and well adapted condensers the cost of production has been reduced and loss of metal prevented. With the smelting of zinc a small production of cadmium is connected.—Kuhlows.

Is your tongue coated? It is biliousness. Get Eseljay's Liver Lozenges at once. 25c.

One Honest Man.

To the Editor of the Victoria Times:—Please inform your readers that I will mail free to all sufferers the means by which I was restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thanks to heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone whomsoever, but being desirous to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to any one full particulars of just how I was cured. Address with stamps:

Mr. Edward Martin, (Teacher),
P. O. Box 143, Detroit, Mich.

Monitors in Gales.

Roughly handled as the Nantucket was in the storm off Hatteras, on the whole her experience counts in favor of the behavior of monitors at sea. She reached Norfolk leaking in many places, and under the heavy buffetings and strains of the sea had taken in enormous quantities of water. The accounts show that it came in through the hawse pipes, down the hatches, around the base of the turret, through seams opened in the deck and between the hull and the overhang. At one time Lieut. Hotsey signalled, "We are taking in water as fast as we can pump it out." Yet they did pump it out, and the Nantucket did not follow the original Monitor and the Weehawken to the bottom.

There is always one thing to be noted in regard to the monitors, namely, that when seas break clear over them, producing an appalling sight to the observer, that is precisely what was intended by the designer. The distinctive feature of the monitor is its low freeboard. A turret could be put on an ordinary armor-clad, and sometimes it is so put, but the raft-like structure of the original monitor was a radical departure from the ordinary types of battleships. It was intended not only to offer less of a mark to an enemy, but to secure a stable gun platform by allowing the waves to break unimpeded over the vessel's deck. The monitor that fought the Merrimac in Hampton roads was a group of new inventions. They were all developed as necessities from the working out of a clearly conceived scientific idea. Thus it included a cylindrical turret, as the best form of protecting the guns, since it would tend to deflect an enemy's projectiles; machinery for revolving this turret, so as to point the guns to any part of the horizon; the support and rings of this turret, the compressor gear, the port stopper, the protection to the engines and the rudder, the anchor well, the ventilating contrivance, and so on. But, after all, these largely grew out of the great central idea of a low freeboard vessel, designed to be almost wholly submerged, and to let seas pour over her at will, relying on that fact to secure an incomparable stability and freedom from motion, which are of vast importance in battle, and trusting to water-tight joints and hermetical sealing to keep out water, and to artificial ventilation by blowing the air down through the turret for the breathing of officers and crew.

By keeping this fact clearly in mind, we shall see that the terrible pictures of the waves breaking in free sweep over a monitor show that she is performing the exact functions for which she was designed; and the only question is whether the structural strength and the management of the vessel are such as to carry out Ericsson's idea.

The Nantucket was one of a class of small monitors rapidly constructed under the exigency of pressing need during an existing war. They were built fully 30 years ago, and for many years they have been laid up in ordinary. Considering all these circumstances, the sea-going qualities of the monitor type might be more accurately judged from some newer, more modern and more elaborately constructed specimen of it. To the sea-going qualities of the Monterey, a low freeboard vessel of over twice the Nantucket's displacement, abundant testimony has lately been given.

The original monitor had a stormy first voyage from New York to Hampton roads. "The berth-deck leaked in spite of all we could do," wrote her executive officer, "and the water came down under the turret like a waterfall. It would strike the pilot-house and go over the turret in beautiful curves, and come through the narrow eye-holes of the pilot-house with such force as to knock the helmsman completely round from the wheel. The water continued to pour through the hawse-holes and over and down the smokestacks and blower-pipes in such quantities that there was imminent danger that the ship would founder." But she did not founder. Not a bit of it; she reached her destination all right, and within 48 hours from her fight with the wind and the waves met the Merrimac and gained a world-wide name. The novelty of the experience had prevented some of her officers and men from fully appreciating that she was designed to be swept by the waves. Besides, at the navy yard a rope packing had unfortunately been put between the turret and the deck, and this worked out in such a way as to let more water in through the widened space. It was considered by Ericsson another blunder that the openings around the cable where it passed through the side of the anchor-well had not been stopped.

The error in putting oakum between the turret and the deck was in fact regarded by Ericsson as the cause of the final loss of the original monitor, which was wrecked off Hatteras, not far from where the Nantucket rode out the gale. The sea, he said, washed out the oakum in such a way as to allow more water to get in than the pumps could dispose of, so that after a resistance of several hours she went down.—New York Sun.

Prison Discipline.

Dr. Arthur Macdonald, specialist of the bureau of education at Washington, in an able report on the subject of education as a means of preventing crime, says:

It is almost a truism of prison discipline that the conditions inside should approach those outside as near as possible, so that on the prisoner's release the change may not be so sudden as to precipitate his early fall. He probably became an evildoer gradually, and if he becomes a good citizen the change must be as gradual. The importance of the application of the individual method in prison discipline is evident here. It seems rational that one in charge of a penal or reformatory institution should know at least the important details as to the character and life of every individual under his charge. The practical value (not to mention the scientific value) is obvious. This applies as well to all the under officers, who are much more in contact with the men. We say it seems rational, if the men are to have intelligent and proper treatment. But, as a matter of fact, in almost all our institutions, if not all, ignorance of such details is the rule among those in charge, and this ignorance seems to be the most intense among those who are in closest relation with the inmates, the very ones whom such knowledge might assist the most.

The real trouble, as in other institutions, is the want of thoroughly trained men. It is as true of a prison as of a university that buildings do not make it, but men. The public, however, are unwilling to pay for trained men. Even the wardenship of a prison is not regarded as a very high political office, nor are intellectual qualifications a conspicuous requisition. The regular duties of a warden (not to mention his political ones) leaves him little time and less energy to make an individual study of his prisoners, and too many of the under officers are incapable from lack of education or intelligence, or both. Many of the criminals are more intelligent than those over them. The phychological effect is apparent. Given ten of the most disorderly men in a prison and one of the lowest paid officers (as is too often the case) to take charge of them, the result is likewise evident.

Having considered the point of view from within the prison, we may briefly take up the point of view of the citizen outside, who is of much more value that the criminal. The value of the criminal is very small in comparison, but it is infinitesimally so when the whole community are considered. In a sense the criminal is important, simply because the community make him so. Just as a flaw in one little part of a mechanism can throw the whole into disorder, so the criminal is important, since by his crime he can throw the whole community into excitement. Why, then, should he have so comfortable quarters and many privileges at the expense of the community? Simply because it is more economical for the community (not to mention higher moral and religious reasons) to treat him well than otherwise. History records the results of the vengeance theory, and shows at least its uselessness.

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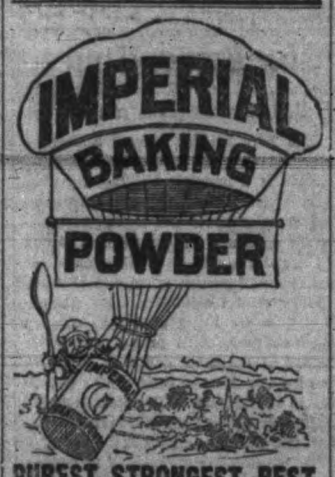

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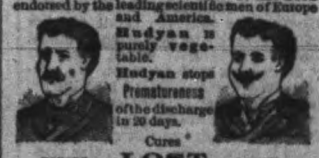

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W R ARMSTRONG,
Secretary.
sept21-td

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THE WEEKLY TIMES

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The Daily Times.

SIR ALEXANDER GALT'S VIEWS.

The Tory Halifax Herald having insinuated that the late Sir Alexander Galt was a protectionist, the Chronicle administers a crushing rebuke by quoting from some of the deceased statesman's speeches. These extracts should be found instructive by Canadians at the present juncture, when men of much smaller mental calibre than Sir Alexander Galt are going about the country shouting protection's praises and newspapers of the same degree of littleness are helping them in their work. Speaking to a gathering of Toronto merchants during the days of the Mackenzie administration Sir Alexander said:

"If we are ever to succeed in getting immigrants into Canada we must not lose sight of the fact that it must be made atractive to them. It must be a cheap country; immigrants must not find that it is as dear as other countries, which perhaps offer more advantages. That leads me to a consideration of the question of the high duties on imports. High rates have unquestionably made the United States a dear country, and Canada is comparatively a cheap country because of its moderate duties, which afford perhaps the most direct compensation for the natural advantages which the adjoining republic possesses over the Dominion. I do not believe there is any advantage whatever in the doctrine of extreme protection. I do not believe it is possible to develop manufactures on a large scale by high duties. Our market is too limited; we have only four millions of people to supply, and it must be perfectly clear that the result of high duties would be to create an artificial industry; an industry which does not rest on its own intrinsic merit. It is to be observed that protection, high duties, enhatice the cost of every other article as well as that in which a particular manufacturer may be interested. It renders it more expensive for every manufacturer to manufacture his goods. If everything the boot and shoe maker uses to manufacture his goods is protected by high duties it is manifest that his goods must be dearer. The result would consequently be that the exportation of our surplus goods to foreign countries would become absolutely impossible. We cannot have an export trade if the goods are artificially made dear in this country. We have in the United States a most complete example of that. That is a country which ought to be the cheapest country in the world, which has the largest amount of available land and every material advantage, and yet by a wrong system of legislation and economic policy the people have succeeded for many years past in making it one of the dearest countries in the world instead of the cheapest."

No stronger arraignment of the protectionist doctrine than this could have come from any Liberal source. The second quotition offered by the Chronicle is equally strong in favor of free trade with our nearest neighbors, on the advantages of which the Liberals so strenuously insist. Speaking in the house of commons on the Huntingdon customs union resolution, Sir Alexander said:

"I would ask the hon. gentleman (Mr. Oliver), who has been most eloquent on the subject of the prosperity of Ontario, whether he is prepared to take the position that Ontario is so prosperous that she would not take free trade with the United States? I think there can be only one answer to that question, and I believe from one end of the Dominion to the other every reasonable and intelligent man recognizes the fact that the freer access we have to the markets of the United States the better it will be for us. * * * Well, sir, under the circumstances, I think there can be no doubt as to the desirability of having free trade with the United States, and I contend that with these considerations before us we should not take any course that will tend to postpone free trade beyond the earliest possible day, and I tell hon. gentlemen that any change in the policy of this country in regard to duties on American products, anything in the way of retaliation, is a most unwise and unstatesmanlike policy to adopt."

It was both unfair and foolish for the Herald to represent as a protectionist a man who talked in this way. But then Tory papers and politicians are driven to the use of desperate measures in these evil days.

The price of wheat in the Okanagan country is $13.50 per ton. On the Victoria market it is quoted at $30 to $40 per ton. Does it take $16.50 per ton to move wheat from Vernon to Victoria? Or is it the object of the railway people to keep down the production of wheat in the Okanagan country? If such is their intention they are certainly taking the best plan of giving it effect. Great is the benefit of monopoly.

At his Stratford meeting Sir John Thompson said that having been requested to speak on the temperance question, he could say nothing definite pending the report of the prohibition commission, but that at the proper time the government would declare their policy in the matter and stand or fall by it, without having recourse to a plebiscite. The brave Sir John! But then he might have told his hearers what the report of the commission had to do with the matter if it is not in reality the equivalent of a plebiscite. The commission's purpose was to sound public opinion on the prohibition question, and that is all a direct appeal to the popular vote can be regarded as doing.

It seems that we are to have a new code for politicians who wish to appear gentlemanly and dignified. At least the Vancouver World makes the matter appear in this light when it says: "Mr. John C. Brown, M.P.P., has reinforced Mr. T. E. Kitchen, M.P.P., and the two have gone to Clinton to meet the premier and the members for Lillooet in debate. Such a thing is unprecedented and most undignified. Imagine the Hon. Mr. Meredith or any of his lieutenants following up Sir Oliver Mowat or any of his colleagues in Ontario! But then our local Independents do not possess even the ordinary good breeding that dictates to a gentleman the proper course to pursue." Of course the two M.P.P.'s did a most ungentlemanly and undignified thing when they ventured to meet the august premier in debate on a public platform. They should have known better than to go anywhere without the premier's and the World's consent. The Hon. Theodore has his own peculiar way of talking to the country districts, and he does not want any contradiction from two common Independents.

The Hon. Mr. Ouimet gave an illustration of the profundity of his intellect the other day when he was addressing a meeting held near Montreal. He told his audience that "the protective system was one by which one manufactured at one's own house the articles he required. When you make your own cloth, your own clothes, your own agricultural implements you kept money in your pocket; did you not? He who kept money at home grew rich. As it was with individuals, so it was with states, for the state is only a large family." It would appear to the ordinary, commonplace observer that if a farmer were to make his own cloth and clothes and agricultural implements he would have very little time left for farming, which is supposed to be his purpose in life. The 19th century mind holds the strange theory that it pays the farmer best to farm and then trade the products of his land for cloth and clothes and agricultural implements. The gigantic fifteen century intellect of the minister of public works has produced a finer theory than that. Sir John Thompson was on the platform with Mr. Ouimet, and he must surely have felt proud of his colleague.

Sir John Thompson and Minister Foster are trying to make the Ontario people believe that the N. P. has done great things for the country and that it is immeasurably superior to the policy which the Liberals offer. That story has grown exceedingly mouldy; it has been discredited by the course of events, and if the Ontario people once more put faith in it they will have to ignore the evidence of their own senses. At one of the Laurier meetings James Sutherland, M.P., in his speech gave one very striking illustration of the manner in which the N. P. works. "He reminded the audience that the Conservatives had promised by protection to dot the whole country over with bustling factory towns. He took one illustration of the benefits of protection from his own town of Woodstock. The manufacturers of agricultural implements formed a combine to increase the prices of their goods to the farmers. The result was that a large firm which had obtained a money bonus of $35,000 and privileges equal to almost as much again from the town to employ 500 men had shut down. They found that they could make more money by joining the combine and ceasing operations, and so they closed down, regardless of their promises to the municipality and of the interests of the workingmen who had been in their employ. One of the men at the head of that combine had become a millionaire. The papers throughout the coutry were sounding his praises as a generous man. He had given $100,000 to erect a music hall for the people of Toronto. It was said that he was a Christian and that he had given large sums to some of the churches. Where did he get the money? Mr. Sutherland did not say that he had robbed the people, but the government had done it." Many such instances could be cited as commentaries on the pretensions offered on behalf of the Conservative policy.

Mantles, Waterproofs, See us this week. We have the new styles. Some mantles you will observe hang, but these fit. Special values we offer in the above lines. Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. John Partridge, proprietor.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Frank H. Russell, B.A., was ordained by the Winnipeg presbytery as missionary to China.

A fire broke out in the county academy at Lunenburg, N. S. It spread rapidly and there was soon no chance of saving the building.

The Rev. N. L. Tucker, assistant at St. George's Church, Montreal, has accepted the position of rector of a church at Vancouver.

George Powell, sr., an old resident of London, Ont., and one of the oldest members of the I. O. O. F. in that city, is dead, aged 74 years.

Charles Devlin, M. P. for Ottawa county, was married on Wednesday at St. Scholastique, to Blanche, eldest daughter of Colonel Demontigny, prothonotary of the Montreal district.

Tenders for the construction of the lock gates at the Sault canal were opened on Thursday. Only two were received; that of Hugh Ryan & Co. being the lowest they got the contract.

For some time past the Williamson Book Company of Toronto has not been making expenses and a meeting of directors was held, when a proposition to go into liquidation was favorably considered.

Sir Charles Tupper left Winnipeg for Ottawa on Thursday night, where he will stay four or five days. He then proceeds to Halifax to spend a month with his son, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. The High Commissioner has booked his return passage to England on the Parisian for Nov. 10.

The 129 head of Ontario cattle exhibited at the World's Fair won $4791 in prizes, and the horse prizes secured by the province amounted to $800.

At Halifax, Robert Sears, while leaning against a telegraph pole, was struck by lightning. He escaped with a broken arm, but several poles near by were shattered.

The Governor General and Lady Aberdeen were on Thursday presented with addresses by the various national societies of Montreal. A large number of members of the St. Patrick's Society waited upon His Excellency, and Hon. James McShane, on behalf of the Irish citizens, presented an address, in which references were made to Lord Aberdeen's services on behalf of Ireland. Lord Aberdeen made an appropriate reply.

The Canadian authorities have determined to put a stop to gift enterprises. W. G. Osgoodeby, proprietor of the Dominion Illustrated Magazine, and William W. Stacey and Albert J. Babbett, proprietors of the gift enterprises in Toronto, were arrested on a charge of unlawfully, fraudulently and deceitfully conspiring together to defraud the public. The police have taken charge of the premises of the prisoners and removed a waggon load of correspondence, consisting of answers to advertisements.

Major Lake, the new Quartermaster-General of Militia, will be given the local rank of Colonel of Militia, which will give him precedence over all the lieutenant-colonels of Canada. Colonel Walker Powell, Adjutant-General Gzowski, A. D. C. to the Queen; Panet, deputy minister of militia, and Dr. Bergin, surgeon-general, will take precedence of Col. Lake, they being the only officers with the rank of Colonel in Canada, and will be, of course, Col. Lake's seniors. The Adjutant-General's colonecy dates back to 1872, Col. Gzowski's to 1879, and Col. Panet's and Bergin's to 1880.

SURFACE DRAINS.

To the Editor: Some time ago an impression prevailed in some quarters as to the accomplishment of the above named work by the city, and in the interests of our working community (in fact the city at large) it would have been a good thing if such an idea had been carried out, for under the present system of "contract" work complaints are general as to the killing efforts the employees are called upon to make to give anything like satisfaction to their Egyptian overseers. In fact on one job (although only a few days in operation) it seems to be a prominent feature of firing out and engaging others. This on the face of it is very unsatisfactory, especially as the discharged operatives have been and are so far inured to manual work that they will bear comparison with their fault finders. Maybe the appointment of an inspector on this work will tend to obviate the like of this in future.

FAIR PLAY.

Canadian Banks.

Pride in our banking system is a sentiment not unbecoming to Canadians just now. It is justified by the praise that system has received from American financiers, particularly in the latter evil days in their own country's monetary affairs. The sincerest flattery, that of imitation, is likely to be accorded our banking law in some of the legislation proposed or pending in the United States Congress. In his bill before the House of Representatives for example, Mr. Harter, of Ohio, proposes virtually that the notes of the banks of issue shall be a first lien on the banks' assets. Other bills propose the adoption of other features of Canadian banking. Of course a complete copy of our system cannot be contemplated until the present basis of national circulation—the public debt—has been withdrawn. Further, as Mr. B. E. Walker points out in his admirable paper read in Chicago last June, the excellence of the banking system of one country may not make it suitable for another.

The stringency on the other side of the boundary line has now pretty well run its course, exhausting the circulation, contracting credit and business enormously, shrivelling up values, smashing banks, suspending mercantile and industrial operations, and bringing destitution through loss of work or property to millions. Yet the money market in this country gave but the faintest indication of the presence of these troubles alongside of us. This proved not only—what was well known before—that our banks were sound, but also that they had the fullest confidence of the people. It was a time to excite distrust even where there was no rational basis for distrust. The collapse of almost the whole fabric of Australian banking, and the downfall of so many United States banks, failed to cause hoarding in this country. It must add greatly to the usefulness of our banks that the people believe in their undoubted stability and security. This is worth more than the adulation of outsiders. This admiration no doubt stimulated our bankers to maintain the reputations which their institutions had won. They had to observe the most extreme caution neither to be too sparing nor too liberal in their accommodation. The fact that the country did not feel the first tremor of distrust is partly due to their wise management, which, more than general knowledge of our banking system, strengthened public faith in that system. Now the capitalists have had so many lessons to force them to the conservative conclusion that security is of more value than the promise of big returns, our banking system should certainly prove a great inducement to foreign investment in this country if all other obstacles to enterprise were out of the way. If foreign capital should freely flow in to develop our resources it would never be driven away again, as it has to some extent in the United States, by doubts as to the monetary stability of the country.—Toronto Mail.

Mountaineering.

The question of the proper diet for mountaineering is an interesting and important one. Dr. Wilson recommends bread, tinned meats, sardines, jams, cheese, gingerbread, nuts, chocolate, raisins and dried prunes, and for beverage cold tea, cold coffee and either red or white wine. On a stiff day's mountaineering it is usual to take five meals—some light refreshment at 2 or 3 a.m., before starting, such as a cup of bouillon or of bread and milk; three meals out of doors, composed of such articles as those enumerated above; and a good dinner on returning in the evening. The writer recommends climbers "to eat as much as possible on the way up" and to drink as little as possible between meals. Drinking glacier water is to be avoided, and on the Swiss mountains it should not be forgotten that many tempting-looking streams will be found to be polluted by cattle, perhaps at some point higher up and out of sight.

Under the heading of "Hints Medical and Surgical," Dr. Wilson gives some simple but sound and valuable advice. Mountain sickness must be combated by frequent halts, and if very obstinate by descending. The sufferer is not likely to be affected more than once in the same season. Snow blindness may be prevented by wearing colored spectacles, and if it occurs should be treated with a solution of cocaine and chloride of zinc. Sunburn may be prevented by the application of ointments or powders, lanoline and oxide of zinc being especially valuable. Frostbite may be combated by rubbing the affected part with snow and then wrapping it in cotton wool or flannel. Exhaustion may be obviated by small quantities of easily digested food and a glass of champagne. Sprains are best treated by heat to the part and afterwards rest. Blisters on the feet may be prevented by soaping the insides of the stockings and rubbing the parts with spirit lotion.

We might pursue this fascinating subject further, but must pause for the present. Mountaineering possesses a curious and unique charm for those who have once felt its attraction. Year by year the same persons return to the same Alpine haunts to find the same charm in peak and pass and valley. "Age cannot wither nor custom stale their infinite variety." Especially to the brain worker is mountaineering to be commended, but let him see that he recognizes and accepts the conditions of the sport and that he does not mar a most delightful pastime by ignorance or temerity.—The Lancet.

Water as a Medicinal Agent.

The human body is constantly undergoing tissue change. Wornout particles are cast aside and eliminated from the system, while the new are ever being formed from the inception of life to its close.

Water has the power of increasing these tissue changes, which multiply the waste products, but at the same time they are renewed by its agency, giving rise to increased appetite, which in turn provides fresh nutriment. Persons but little accustomed to drinking water are liable to have the waste products formed faster than they are removed. Any obstruction to the free working of natural laws at once produces disease, which, if once firmly seated, requires both time and money to cure.

Persons accustomed to rise in the morning weak and languid will find the cause in the imperfect secretion of wastes, which many times may be remedied by drinking a full tumbler of water before retiring. This very materially assists in the process during the night and leaves the tissues fresh and strong, ready for the active work of the day.

Hot water is one of our best remedial agents.

A hot bath on going to bed, even in the hot nights in summer, is a better reliever of insomnia than many drugs.

Inflammed parts will subside under the continual policing of real hot water.

Very hot water, as we all know, is a prompt checker of bleeding, and, besides, if it is clean, as it should be, it aids in sterilizing wounds.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Madame Laird.

Having resigned her position at the Conservatory of Music, has opened a studio for instruction in vocal music at her residence, 161 Vancouver, street, corner of Pandora.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

SEAL TEETH

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Is an excellent tonic for strengthening the system.

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AGNES McDONALD HOME.

She Has 2766 Skins and is Second High Line Schooner.

The clipper schooner Agnes Macdonald, Captain M. L. Cutler, arrived home from the Copper islands this morning at 11 o'clock, and is at anchor in the bay. She had a very successful season, taking 2,766 sealskins, or six less than the Carlotta G. Cox, which headed the fleet. "Yes," said Captain Cutler this afternoon, "we have had a very successful season of it. Of our catch we got 2,334 in the Japan Sea and 432 off the Russian islands. Early in the season at the latter place we did not do well, but later we pulled up, getting 190 in the last 12 days. I saw the Mary Ellen on August 24 with 1,900 for the season, Annie E. Paint on August 26 with 1,100 and Annie C. Moore on August 30 with 1,100. We were 20 days to the Cape and 22 to Victoria. We were in a hurricane on the 180th parallel and one of our hunting boats was blown overboard and lost. After that the weather was fine. We were not held up or interfered with by the Russian cutters. I saw a gunboat but once, and that time at night. I kept my vessel well off the limits all the time, however. I believe if a schooner would take sufficient coal and provisions to remain around the Copper islands until the seals start south on their annual migration that a good catch could be made. I would have remained longer, but was short of coal. I saw nothing coming over and did not sight any schooners in the straits either."

The Macdonald will dock this afternoon and discharge the skins she has aboard.

Harvest Festival Services.

Christ Church Cathedral was beautifully decorated for the harvest festival held last evening. The font, communion rail and lectern were covered with farm produce arranged in pretty designs. There was a large attendance and the services were attentively listened to by the congregation. Bishop Perrin preached and the services were conducted by Rev. J. B. Hewartson, assisted by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Canon Beanlands, and Revs. Schofield, Barber and Arden. The choral selvices were particularly good, the surpliced choir under the leadership of H. Kent showing no lack of either practice or talent. The services will be repeated on Sunday morning and evening.

Teacher's Association.

The Teachers' Association met in the Y. M. C. A. hall this afternoon. Mr. Netherby, president of the association, in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. The report of the committee on constitution and byelaws was adopted as amended. Meetings of the association are to be held on the second Friday of each month and all high school pupils are expected to attend the meetings as well as the teachers in the city. A paper on literature to junior pupils was read by Miss E. G. Lawson. She advocated that more attention be given to this very important subject. A. B. McNeil read a paper on how best to secure home study.

Northern Pacific Fast Time.

Commencing Sunday, October 1st, the Northern Pacific Railway will resume its double train service from Portland to St. Paul and Chicago. Both trains will be equipped with Pullman's latest drawing room sleepers, Pullman upholstered tourist, magnificent dining cars, and elegant high-back coaches, affording a quick and most enjoyable trip across the continent. Rates, time tables and general information will be cheerfully furnished upon application to E. E. Blackwood, agent.

In Lynch's Favor.

The case of the robbery of the sealskins from aboard the Ocean Belle, Wednesday, 20th inst., the night of her arrival, was again up in the provincial police court to-day. The case began at 11 o'clock and lasted till after 4 o'clock. The material testimony given was favorable to Lynch, who is accused of the robbery. Witnesses swore that they were with Lynch from 10 o'clock of the night of the robbery till 2 o'clock the following (Thursday) morning. The evidence of the Japs was that it was between these hours that they thought that they saw Lynch aboard.

Millinery.

See Partridge's window this season for stylish millinery. The Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, carry the broom. Our prices are what we call hard time prices, down to bedrock. *

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

The Premier did not connect with the Pacific express yesterday, the train being late.

—Victoria lodge, K. of P., conferred the rank of esquire on several candidates last night.

—Collections will be taken up in the Episcopal churches in aid of the Jubilee hospital Sunday, Oct. 8.

—James McEvoy of the Dominion Geological Survey, is at Kamloops. He will return here before going east.

—A ladies true blue lodge in connection with the Orange order will be organized in Temperance Hall this evening.

—The annual ball given by the ladies auxiliary in aid of the Jubilee Hospital will be held about the end of next month.

—The social dance at the Victoria Gardens last evening was very well attended. The Brown-Richardson orchestra furnished the music.

—The coroner's inquest in the case of Harry Oliver, who was killed in the flour mill at Enderby, returned a verdict of accidental death.

—Dr. McKechnie, of Nanaimo, was made vice-president of the Canadian Medical Association at the meeting held in London, Ont., last week.

—The Y. P. S. of C. E. of the First Presbyterian church will shortly give a social and entertainment. The entertainment will include Mrs. Jarley's waxworks.

—Call on Dr. Findley and have your teeth examined. He makes a specialty of fine gold fillings, crown and bridge work. Prices to suit the times. Office,

—The wife of the Rev. A. R. Reams, the erring Methodist clergyman of Merced, Cal., has been granted a divorce. Reams eloped to Victoria with 16-year-old Lucy Rucker.

—The chief commissioner of lands and works has received sixteen tenders for the new Strawberry Vale school building. The contract will be let this week.

—Grand President Elliott and Grand Secretary Carter of the Sons of England are to be entertained at a reception in Foresters' hall to-night.

—The N. P. daily double train service which was discontinued early in the month has been resumed, the management finding that they could not handle business with one train a day.

—Catherine Doolan of Liverpool, Eng., has written to Consul Myers enquiring as to the whereabouts of her husband, Patrick Doolan. He sailed from Liverpool two years ago in the Lucy Lowe and is supposed to be in this country.

—There were three cases in the police court. Peter, Indian, drunk, was fined $5. John McClosky, drunk, was discharged; first offence. James Hayward was convicted of assaulting Tom, an Indian, and sentenced to six months with hard labor, without the option of a fine.

—The Wycott Hydraulic Mining Co. has applied for incorporation. Directors: Samuel K. Twigge, John Twigge, John M. Spinks and M. H. Horchberg, of Vancouver, and Thos. J. Raph, of Westminster. Capital, $500,000 in $10 shares.

—Beginning Oct. 2, the Great Northern railway will run a service of tourist cars between Seattle and St. Paul, leaving the former city on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays and St. Paul on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays. The cars are upholstered and furnished in antique oak.

—The "bills of quantities" are being printed for the use of all contractors who are going to tender on the new government buildings. This will be one of the largest contracts ever awarded in the province. Of the $600,000 voted $70,000 has been spent already.

—Col. Prior last evening complimented Gr. Langley and Corp. Quigley, who represented Victoria on the B. C. team at the D. R. A. meeting, on the showing made by the team. The men of the B. C. B. G. A. who were on parade gave three cheers for the team.

—Several large shipments of sealskins are being made over the C. P. R. and Allan line to London. This morning Hall, Goepel & Co. shipped a carload and Turner, Beeton & Co. shipped a carload, and to-morrow morning R. Ditchet & Co. will forward three and one-half carloads.

The French artist Rene Quentin is preparing a sample of historical paintings connected with British Columbia, which are intended to decorate in fresco the walls of certain rooms or halls in the new legislative building now in course of erection. A visit to the studio in the market buildings is interesting.

—Articles of association of the Vancouver and New Westminster Electric Tramway and Light Company are published in this week's Gazette. The capital stock is $2,500,000 divided into 20 shares, and D. Oppenheimer, Benjamin Douglas and Percy A. Smith are the incorporators. The new company will take over the business of the Vancouver electric railway and light company and the Westminster and Vancouver tramway company.

—Sir William Wallace Society will hold their regular meeting this evening in Broad street hall at 8 o'clock. A popular programme has been prepared, consisting of short orations, readings, songs, etc. The Mackenzie centenary committee's report will be received, and the parties to whom tickets for the Mackenzie concert were handed are expected to complete all returns, so that the artist who painted Sir Alex. Mackenzie's portrait may be paid in full.

—On the steamship Umatilla, due from San Francisco, are 40 overland passengers for the C. P. R. They are bound for the World's Fair.

—Evangelists Webb and Reid leave to-night by the Kingston for Seattle, where they will hold evangelistic services in connection with the Presbyterian church.

—Hon. Col. Baker injured his leg while out in the mountains back of Alberni and returned to the town quite lame and with the limb badly swollen. He is expected here to-morrow or Sunday with Assayer Carmichael. Mr. J. R. Robertson is also expected back.

—Rev. J. E. Gardner left last evening for San Francisco to act as a witness in the Lee Fook Bow case. Lee Fook Bow is the Chinaman who swore that he was the husband of a woman who was a passenger on one of the Oriental steamers. He is now being tried for perjury.

Ex-Mayor Robert Moran, of the Moran Bros. foundry and machine shops, of Seattle, arrived in the city last evening and is a guest at the Hotel Victoria. Said he: "We are doing some work for the Southern Pacific people at the San Pedro, but I am not at liberty to say anything for publication." Mr. Moran will be here for a day or so.

—The chemical fire extinguisher made short work this afternoon of a fire that promised to be a destructive one. It started in the drying room of the B. C. dyeing establishment. When discovered the room was full of flames and the clothes were on fire. The fire department with the chemical prevented the flames from spreading to any of the other rooms.

—The steamer Danube sails for the north at 6 this evening. She will take a large amount of freight, over 200 Indians and the following cabin passengers: W. D. McDonald, Geo. Gothrup, Skidegate; W. J. Williamson, Haddington Island; C. O. Bailey, J. E. Elliott, Alert Bay; D. R. Cunningham and wife, Port Essington.

—The report reaches the city that the non-arrival of the schooners Minnie and Ainoko at Yokohama had caused the admiral and consul to make inquiry regarding them. They returned here instead of going to Yokohama. The reasons for so doing have been reported to Ottawa in statements made before and forwarded by Collector Milne. It is possible that the two schooners may be ordered to Yokohama to be tried. The schooner Maud S. has arrived there, and her sealskins will arrive there on the next Empress.

—Ald. Bragg's signature is attached to a notice on the city hall bulletin board to redistribute the city into four wards, each with a representation of two aldermen. The resolution, if approved of and carried, would decrease the representation by one and increase the wards from three to four. Ald. Bragg has moved in this direction before. His previous motion was simply to increase the number of wards. It did not receive a unanimous vote of the council, and the law requires a unanimous vote to increase representation.

Sports at Westminster.

New Westminster, Sept. 29.—In the provincial junior lacrosse championship contest the Westminster juniors won from the Nanaimo team by three straights in an hour and a half. The final contest for the supremacy between the Moonlighters and Westminster juniors is fixed for to-morrow.

The horse races up to the time of writing resulted as follows: Half mile and repeat—Ripton, Mayflower and Romble entered. Ripton, 56 1-2 sec.; Mayflower, 56 1-4. Repeat not yet finished. The rider of Ripton claimed that the rider of Mayflower struck Ripton on the head at the home stretch. Three-minute trot, first heat, Kitty Q.; time, 2:59 3-4.

Albion House Great Sale.

The store will be closed on Friday and Saturday next and open again on Monday, Oct. 2nd. The lowest and final cut will be made. The store is rented and all must go by the 15th. Goods will be sold so low that stealing would be superfluous. Come early; some very recherche novelties yet unsold—and will be sold for next to nothing. *

PERSONAL.

Robt. Moran, of Seattle, is in the city.

Mrs. Tuhey leaves for Chicago in the morning.

Mayor Beaven returned from New Westminster last evening.

Mrs. Dewdney returned from New Westminster yesterday.

E. J. Palmer, of Chemainus, registered at the Oriental last evening.

Dixi H. Ross and Jacob Sehl returned last evening from the Mainland.

C. R. Lockhart and H. A. Lilley returned from New Westminster yesterday.

A. Pimbury and wife of Cowichan, and Col. Elliott of Somenos, are at the Oriental.

Deputy Attorney General, A. G. Smith, has gone to Kamloops to conduct the assizes.

Dr. Lyall, of Port Townsend, and Capt. Salmond, of San Francisco, are at the Oriental.

J. Henry, who has been staying at the Victoria for some days past, left this morning for England over the C.P.R.

Edwin Johnson and wife, of Corfield, are going to England. They will rail from Montreal on the Parisian on Oct. 7th.

James Calder Nanaimo, and D. MacIntosh Comox, and J. C. Ford and J. Frankel San Francisco, are at the Hotel Victoria.

Mrs. John Mara, mother of J. A. Mara, M. P., of Kamloops, recently died at Toronto. She was 76, and lived in Toronto 64 years.

Rev. J. C. Smith, of Guelph, Ont., is expected from the east this evening. He will occupy the pulpit of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church during October.

Crowned With Success.

By improving the kitchen and dining-room service of the Vienna Cafe, Wilson block, Yates street, the experienced manager, in spite of dull times, has succeeded in more than doubling his business since he took charge three months ago. Lunch is served from 12 to 2 at 35 cents; with beer, 50 cents. Dinner from 5.30 to 8 p.m at 50 cents; with wine, 75 cents. Board by the week (three meals a day), $5. Meals a la carte at all hours up to 8 p.m. *

See display of small tools, etc., in Shorey's window, 87 Johnson street.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Cream of Tartar Powder. No Ammonia. No Alum.
Used in preference to any other brand. The Standard

SPENCER'S ARCADE

..New Goods Just In..

Dress Trimmings.

MILITARY AND FANCY BRAIDS.
JET AND BRAID EDGINGS.
SILK VELVET, all colors, at $1.25.
SILK VELVET, Black, $1.00.
These velvets are Special Value being equal to those sold heretofore in the city at $1.75.
FANCY SILKS—Short lengths, suitable for house waists, at 75c. and $1 per yard.
FEATHER BOAS, now so Fashionable in Paris, direct from the from the French Manufacturers, at $1.50, $2, $2.50 to $18.50.

D. SPENCER, Government St.

Changed Hands.

*****

HAVING BOUGHT OUT the Stock of the late firm of J. P. Matthews & Co., we beg to announce to our friends and the general public that we are prepared to supply the best

Groceries AND Provisions

At the VERY LOWEST Prices.
We have just received

Gilt Edge Hams,
Whole Eastern Codfish,
Breakfast Gem and
California Cream Cheese.

*****

SPEED BROS.,
Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.
Telephone 178.

S. A. STODDART
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25,
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Seal Teeth Mounted on all kinds of Jewelry in gold or silver. Lowest prices. Best work.

TO LET

The Directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital are prepared to let the premises known as the French Hospital recently occupied by the "Old Men's Home" and situated in Collinson street, on reasonable terms, with immediate possession. For information apply to
R. M. YATES,
Secretary,
P. O. Box 551, or care of Yates & Jay, Bastion street.
Victoria, B.C., August 31, 1893.
a31-1m

FINE ..... FRESH BUTTER
JUST ARRIVED.
R. H. JAMESON, 33 Fort St.

—THE—
Leander Tepid Swimming Bath
FIVE SISTERS BLOCK.
On or about September 20th the above Bath will be open to the public. The Swimming Bath is 52 feet long by 20 wide, fitted with the latest natatorial devices; also Shower and Electric Baths, fitted with hot and cold water. The building is well lighted and ventilated and heated with steam. The whole will be placed under the management of a competent swimming instructor, assisted by a competent swimming instructor.
Special Terms to Schools, Clubs, Etc.
G. C. MESHER,
Sept26-1m Proprietor.

The new Japanese drapery crepes and leather paper hangings just opened at Weiler Bros.' are very effective and the prices low for such elegant goods. *

2460 Pairs
Guaranteed Kid Gloves
Per Express

The Ladies of Victoria will be pleased to know that we are in receipt of a large shipment of our Celebrated Kid Gloves—Every pair guaranteed. Although there has been a considerable advance in price by the manufacturers, we will continue to sell them at $1.25 per pair, in plain and embroidered backs. A beautiful, soft Kid Glove, equal to the best $1.50 glove sold in the city.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Australian Canned Meats

Luncheon Beef,
Roast Beef,
Roast Mutton,
Pork Sausage,
Etc., Etc.,

IN 1 AND 2 POUND CANS.
PRONOUNCED BY EPICURES AS "EXCELLENT."

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.
Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

New Westminster Show

CHEAP FARES.

$3 SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS, INCLUDING ADMISSION TO FAIR GROUNDS $3

Good for Sunday night, Sept. 24, to Saturday, Sept. 30, by Vancouver or direct boat.

STR. YOSEMITE

Will leave Victoria on Wednesday and Friday mornings, Sept. 27 and 29, at 7 o'clock, for New Westminster direct, returning on Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

$1.50 Fare for Round Trip, including admission to fair grounds $1.50

A grand programme of sports for each day.

s30 JOHN IRVING, Manager.

British Columbia Milling & Mining Co'y, (LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT No. 24.

Notice is hereby given that an assessment of one cent per share has this day been levied upon the members of the above named Company, payable at the Company's office, No. 48 Langley street, Victoria, B.C., on or before the seventh day of October, 1893, from and after which date all shares on which said call shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent, to be dealt with according to law.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE A. SARGISSON,
Secretary.
Victoria, September 4, 1893. s6-15t

The Stanley House

GENERAL DRY GOODS
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.,
COR. OF FORT ST.

Great Reduction Sale

In order to Reduce our Stock
We have Greatly Reduced Our Prices
In All Departments.

NEW MILLINERY,
NEW MANTLES,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW TRIMMINGS,
NEW FLANNELS,
NEW CURTAINS
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Before purchasing be sure and give us a call to compare qualities and prices of goods.

W. S. Hampson & Co.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said electors at the City Hall, on Monday, the 2nd day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a person to represent them in the Municipal Council as Alderman for South Ward, in the place and stead of George A. McTavish.

The mode of nomination shall be as follows:

The candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notices and 2 p.m., of the day of the nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on Thursday, the 5th day of October, A.D., 1893, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., at Number 27 Government Street, between Broughton and Courtney Streets, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria, the 29th day of September, 1893.

W. R. BULL,
Returning Officer.

SENATORIAL RIPPLES.

Senator Hoar Denounces the Editor of the Peoria Journal.

Washington, D.C., Sept. 28.—The senate to-day was in a calm mood, very different from its condition yesterday. There was only one instance in which there was a ripple, and that was over a matter of ancient history, which Mr. Hoar (rep.) Massachusetts, brough up in the way of a personal explanation on behalf of a former colleague of his in the house of representatives, now long dead, Mr. Hooper. This senator was chairman of the committee on banking and currency at the time of the passage of what was commonly known as the silver demonetization act of 1873. A story had been in circulation to the effect that Ernest Seyd, a French writer on finance, had much to do with the passage of that act by the use of a corruption fund of $500,000 contributed by foreign capitalists.

To contradict this an extract was taken from Mr. Hooper's speech and published a few days ago in the Peoria Journal, and a copy of the paper was sent to Mr. Hoar, in which a reference to Mr. Seyd was made and the words "Now Here" were fraudulently interpolated.

In denouncing the fraud Mr. Hoar forgot his usual benignity of manner and language, and characterized its author as "belonging to the species of the bedbug or the squashbug." Mr. Cullom (Rep.) came to the defence of the editor of the Peoria Journal as a man who would not commit such a fraud and forgery, and it appeared after much discussion that the extract from Mr. Hooper's speech has been floating about (thus falsified) for the last fifteen or sixteen years. The only speech made on the silver purchasing bill was by Mr. Heffer (Pop.) of Kansas, who said as a remedy for the financial trouble he recommended the adoption of an amendment offered by him to restore the free coinage act of 1837. With that amendment, he said the repeal bill could be passed in 20 minutes.

A Newspaper Pays for A Libel.

A libel somewhat similar to that which Messrs. W. H. Smith successfully defended the other day has just come before one of the Correctional courts in Paris. M. de Sesmaisons, a former minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic at Hayti, at present residing in Paris, was annoyed at some comments upon his conduct while in America that appeared in the New York Tribune. The article spoke vaguely of his having acquired a certain notoriety, and of his being irresponsible for his actions in the eye of the law. As the New York Tribune has no property in France, M. de Sesmaisons judged it was useless to proceed against that paper, but he decided to indict M. Brentano, the proprietor of the Anglo-American Library in the Avenue de Fopera, where copies of the offending number were sold. The plaintiff asked for 50,000 francs damages. Without admitting so extravagant a claim, the court condemned the unfortunate news agent, who quite possibly cannot read English, to pay 5000 francs to the plaintiff, as well as a fine of 100 francs, and to insert the terms of the judgment in any ten newspapers M. de Sesmaisons may select.—London Daily News.

White Prisoners in Africa.

A Belgian officer who has been in the hard fights that have resulted in the overthrow of Arab slave stealers in the Congo basin, has sent home the story of the pathetic fate of two white employees of the Congo state, who early in the war were taken prisoners by the Arabs.

Now and then the Arabs had some message to send to the white leaders in the campaign against them. The prisoners wrote these letters, and thus the Belgians learned that they were still alive, though they did not know from day to day what fate might befall them.

One day a Congo state force reached the bank of a river. Shouting was soon heard across the stream, and natives in the service of the Arabs informed the black soldiers of the Congo state that a conference was desired. Making their way to the river bank two white officers saw in the tall grass on the other shore Mr. Lebrun, one of the white prisoners. No man was seen near him, but the whites knew very well that plenty of Arabs and their black slaves were lurking in the thickets along the opposite river bank, 300 feet away.

Mr. Lebrun said the Arab chief Sephar desired the officers, with an escort of fifty men, to cross the river and go about a mile inland to have a talk with the rebel chief. At the same time Lebrun made it plain that the enemy was near at hand in large force, and the whites knew very well that the wily Arab was merely trying to set a trap to catch them. They had no idea of falling into it, but the talk went on for half an hour. Meanwhile about fifty Arabs came into view on the bank behind Lebrun, and a quarter of a mile away at least 250 more of the enemy could be seen.

The whites began to cudgel their brains for some way to rescue Lebrun. One of them went back to camp to get reinforcements and station them in the bush not far from the river bank, though out of sight of the rebels. The officer on the bank had meanwhile bid 20 of his best shots in the tall grass, while ten more, acting as his guard, were in plain view. The talk was still going on, when suddenly the Belgian officer asked Lebrun:

"Can anybody on your side understand French?"

"No," replied the unfortunate prisoner. And as he spoke he came down the bank and bathed his feet at the river's edge. An Arab chief came with him and a little behind him were a lot of blacks resting on their guns, and all ready to take the offensive at a moment's warning. The Belgian officer said to his men in the grass, "Each of you mark your man and leave me the chief." Then he said to Lebrun:

"You can swim, can't you?"

"Yes," answered the prisoner.

"Well," said the officer, "I have our best marksmen hid in the grass and we can save you. You jump into the water and swim for us, and we can drop every man who lifts a gun."

The officer writes that there was a half minute of "simply awful silence." Lebrun was seated with his feet in the edge of the water and his head bent in thought. He had been a prisoner for five months. With his poor comrade Lepens he had suffered many privations and they had felt that any day might be their last. Here was a chance to escape at last. It was not a very brilliant chance, for he might be shot in the water, but there was a fair prospect that he would be able to make the other shore in safety. Should he try it, and what would become of Lepens if he did try it? It was evident that such thoughts as these were passing through his mind. It did not take long, however, to reach a decision. He arose to his feet and said to his anxious friends on the other side:

"Thank you, boys; I'd like to try it, but I can't. They'd kill poor Lepens sure if I did." Then he walked up the bank to his guard again.

His friends shouted to him to wait a minute, and they sent him over their last drop of brandy and a piece of cloth and a letter that had been written to Lepens. That was the last that the Congo state forces saw of either of the men alive. A few days after the news came that both of the prisoners had been killed. It was found that their heads had been struck off and placed high over the gate of an Arab settlement, which soon fell into the hands of the whites.—New York Sun.

Sad End of Mental Calculator.

From Nairnshire we learn of the suicide, by opening one of his veins, of John Alexander, who some fifteen or twenty years ago was one of the most remarkable men in the county. He was then letter carrier between Nairn and Cawdor, and being dressed at all seasons of the year in the Highland garb, was a picturesque object on the road, as he tramped along with his letter bags slung over his shoulder. John was a stout, square-built man, of about medium height. What attracted notice in his personal apperance was the largeness of his head. His mental development in one particular at least was of an abnormal degree. His power at mental arithmetic was astonishing. If asked such a question as how many pence or halfpence were in, say, £33354 18s. 6d., he gave the answer without a moment's hesitation. Problems involving the process of subtraction and division, requiring a mass of figuring in the ordinary working out of the sum, were solved by him in a few minutes without any aid from pen or pencil—the whole working was done mentally. These tests of his capabilities were made generally at casual meetings on the roadside or in the blacksmith shop, but on one occasion John submitted himself with success to a public trial of his powers of mental arithmetic, conducted by the late Mr. William Raitt, at the time a teacher in Nairn. He was afterwards induced to come to America to give exhibitions of his power, which was rather a pity, as these exhibitions did not tend to any permanent good to himself. The novelty having had its day, John's mental arithmetic ceased to be a wonder, and he returned to Scotland a poorer man than when he started, and had to betake himself to physical work to earn a livelihood. He became a porter at Strathpeffer, but up to the last he was always ready to tackle any arithmetical question propounded by the curious. His health failing he gave up work and returned to live with his brother at Muckleburn.—Scottish American.

A New Carpet Material.

Diamond carpet yarns are to be put upon the market is the report in the mills, and the Boston Commercial Bulletin says: "We take up the matter in advance, and explain what these new yarns are. In the State of California there are several rivers upon the banks of which may be seen glistening mica that closely resembles silver. It exists in small particles like grains of sand. The new process consists in using this shining material in the yarns. It is done automatically. In a machine are two cylinders, and on these plates like the ink tables of a printing press. They are for the purpose of applying a glutinous substance to the yarns as the latter pass along from the beam at the left to a beam at the right. The glue is fed from tanks and uniformly delivered to rollers.

"From here the glue is fed to the plates on the cylinders. Gauges furnish means to regulate the supply. Thus as the yarn is drawn along impressions of desired lengths are taken by differences in the size of the plates on the main cylinders. An impression means the disposal of glue upon that part of the yarns. The mica or diamond specks are placed in a box and are run through a sort of a grinding arrangement operated by a belt. The mica sifts through the bottom of the box and falls upon the yarn. Now, all the parts of the yarn which have received an application of glue, hold the mica, while the other parts do not. The waste mica falls into the slide, then down into a waste box. The rolls guide the yarns. The yarns go in a body of something like 2000, side by side, so that an entire warp is treated at one time."

To Keep Down the Fat.

The too rapid growth of adipose matter is a source of serious anxiety to a large number of people, and the number of systems recommended for the reduction of fat is infinite. An English vegetarian journal now adds its own particular prescription for the benefit of those in whom grace is being superseded by girth. It holds that for persons to reduce obesity by living on lean beef and water is false in principle—it is merely starvation—and though they will certainly become thinner by this method, they will at the same time reduce their strength and bring down their constitution. On the other hand a simple diet of brown bread and various kinds of fruits is claimed to be a far better means of reducing superfluous flesh than the use of any nostrum, and it will, moreover, invigorate the body and keep up the strength. The diet should, of course be accompanied with proper exercise—walking is the most suitable for fat people, because in it the whole body is exercised, and not one set of muscles at the expense of another.

Canada is Growing More Sober.

There is evidence that the people of Canada are becomingly increasingly temperate in their use of or abstention from intoxicating beverages. Twenty-four years ago the amount of spirits consumed in the Dominion averaged over one and a half gallons per head, while last year the average was below half a gallon per head. In the same period the consumption of wine per head has also somewhat decreased. There has been an increase in beer drinking, counterbalancing to some extent these changes, the increased consumption being from 2.26 to 2.57 gallons per head. In brief, the average reduction of over a gallon per head in spirits is offset by the increase of a gallon and a quarter of beer. The change is a favorable one.—St. John, N.B., Telegraph.

Don't wait till you're down sick. If your tongue is coated get a box of Beecham's Liver Lozenges at once. 25c. a box at druggists.

A Spider Farm.

Many will be inclined to discredit the statement that spider raising is an established industry in Chattanooga and is being successfully conducted by Ernest Reyber, the proprietor of the Enterprise Bottling Works on Cowart street. Mr. Reyber estimates that between 5,000 and 6,000 of these insects make their homes in his bottling department, which occupies a large room probably 60 feet square. The ceiling is fairly covered with thousands upon thousands of little patches of fibery material, within which the insects nest and lay their eggs. At this season they spend little time in their nests, but in the daytime hide in dark, out of the way corners and cracks, but in easy command of their woven snares.

Spider webs are everywhere, spanning the space between the floor and ceiling or spread about the machinery, in front of the window, wherever, in fact, the busy weavers can find a place from which to hang their network. A big corner of the room is besides given up to the insects, which have apparently divided the space into many four-walled compartments.

Mr. Reyber is a pleasant and intelligent talker and a shrewd observer. His fair complexion betokens his Teutonic descent. Said he: "These creatures know more than a great many people. I keep them because they wage such constant war on flies, cockroaches and other such vermin, which are very troublesome to me, and which are attracted by the syrups, sugars, etc., used in the bottling business. A spider never cares for sweet things nor drops into my vats or bottles. Flies and cockroaches are nature's scavengers, but those spiders watch every one that approaches like hawks, and soon lure them into their meshes. I never disturb them when I can help it, except to feed them occasionally. They appear to know my call and will come when called and crawl upon my hand or take a fly from my fingers. They are tame and have never bitten me, though I could not promise so much to a stranger. This spider is a hibernating animal and shuts himself up during most of the winter in those little nests you see stuck like mud daubs on the ceiling. When winter comes I brush away all those webs for the spider prefers to weave new webs in the spring."

As a cow must be milked every day this wary and provident little creature must unravel each spring the silken fabric that is stored in its body. He does not make his appearance until May, when the flies have laid their eggs and hatched their first young, else the fly crop would soon give out. Meantime the hundreds of eggs which each female spider laid during the past summer and fall have been going through a process of incubation, and now turn out with the older ones to seek out a living for themselves. Mr. Meyer has encouraged the insects to harbor with his establishment for two years past, and finds the spider of such practical utility as to be almost indispensable. — Chattanooga Times.

A Bazaar in Thrums.

Mr. J. M. Barrie lately opened a bazaar at Kirriemuir in aid of the "Original Seceder" congregation there. In "Thrums" the "Auld Lichts" are truly and literally a faithful few. They number less than fifty, but although there is not a single wealthy member in their congregation, they have erected on the site of the old chapel a building costing about £1,500. Their modest aim at the present is to raise a third of this sum. The Original Seceders are still the same stern and uncompromising people Mr. Barrie has painted. For some reason they prefer to term their bazaar a sale of work. It is scarcely necessary to say that there will be no lotteries. As an instance of the rigidity of these stern old Calvinists it is told that a donor of some work for the recent bazaar sent it to the house of the members on Sunday. The "Auld Licht" was scandalized. To have accepted the gift on the crowd broke down the door and dragged short of sacrilege, and it was sternly refused.

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50. At the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor Yates and Government sts.

PURE COFFEE.

THIS IS THE COFFEE THAT WON THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR CONTRACT.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

CHASE & SANBORN,

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

That Wedding Present

You are thinking of giving is causing you a deal of trouble. It is difficult to choose something at once elegant and useful. Let us suggest for you.

One of the nicest presents for a young couple just setting us housekeeping is a set of

Eddy's Indurated Fibre Ware

Consisting of Pails, Tubs, Wash Basins, Bread Pans, &c., &c. This is a present that will last and keep the donor in remembrance, besides being a constant source of delight to the happy recipient. The Lightest, Tightest, Neatest, Sweetest and Most Durable Ware made.

Sold Everywhere.

Manufactured in Canada Solely by

The E. B. Eddy Co.,

HULL, CANADA.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. No. 1 Passenger Daily. READ UP.		No. 3 Passenger Sundays & Mondays. READ UP.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND. No. 2 Passenger Daily. READ DOWN.		No. 4 Passenger Mondays, Wednesdays & Saturdays. READ DOWN.	Miles from Victoria.
Ar.		Lv.			Lv.		Ar.	
12 30 p	Lv	8 00 p M		VICTORIA	8 00 a M	Lv	2 00 p M	
12 10		7 40	2	RUSSELLS	8 20		1 40	2
12 10		7 40	3	ESQUIMALT	8 20		1 40	3
11 45		7 20	5	GOLDSTREAM	8 40		1 20	5
11 45 A		7 20	6	BRAMPTON	8 40		1 20	6
11 30		7 05	8	SHAWNIGAN	8 55		1 05	8
11 20		6 55	9	COBBLE HILL	9 05		1 00	9
11 05		6 40	11	MCPHERSONS	9 20		12 45	11
10 50		6 25	13	KOKSILAH	9 35		12 30	13
10 40		6 15	15	DUNCANS	9 45		12 20	15
10 15		5 50	19	HOWICHAN	10 10		11 55	19
9 55		5 30	23	CHEMAINUS	10 30		11 35	23
9 35		5 10	27	OYSTER BAY	10 50		11 15	27
9 15		4 50	31	NANAIMO	11 10		10 55	31
8 45		4 20	36	WELLINGTON	11 40		10 25	36
Ar.		Lv.			Lv.		Ar.	

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 21,

Taking effect August 22nd, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2:30 o'clock a.m.

Vanvouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 15:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Umatilla - - - Oct. 22

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The New Soo-Pacific Line

Opened September 23, now gives the Canadian Pacific Railway the

Shortest and Quickest Route to the World's Fair and all Eastern Points.

Fares $5 to $10 lower than by any other route.

Through tourist and sleeping cars daily to St. Paul and Montreal.

CHINA AND JAPAN STEAMERS

Empress of India (6000 tons) sails from Vancouver Oct. 10th.

Canadian-Australian Steamship Line

R.M.S. Miowera (3000 tons) due Victoria October 8th. Sails for Honolulu and Australian ports on Oct. 16th and monthly sailings thereafter.

The following Atlantic steamship lines represented, by which lowest rates can always be obtained:

Allan, American, Anchor, Beaver, Cunard, Dominion, Guion, French, Hansa, Hamburg American, North German, Lloyd and White Star Line.

For freight and passenger rates and other information apply to

G. L. COURTNEY, Agent C.P. R.,
Cor. Government and Fort streets.

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist. Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

THE Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (in charge of conductors) composed of

DINING CARS, unexcelled,

PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, but that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and

ELEGANT DAY COACHES

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper reservation can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, England and Europe, can be purchased at any ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots	Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."			TONNAGE 1117
8 00 am	Lv	MI	...Tacoma...	110 Ar 5 15 am
10 15 am	Lv	20	...Seattle...	92 Lv 3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38 Lv 11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria!...	38 Lv 8 30 pm

Port Townsend Mail Route.

		MI				
	Lv			A		
11 00 pm	Lv	28	...Seattle....	58	Ar	* pm
12 30 am	Lv	30	.Port Madison	47	Lv	2 10 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	.Port Gamble.	21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	.Port Ludlow.	13	Lv	10 00 am
8 00 am	Ar	86	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	8 00 am

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* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

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Comox for Valdez Island every alternate Tuesday at.....7 a.m.
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HOSPITAL DIRECTORS.

Change to be Made in the Management of the Nurses' Training School.

The directors of the Jubilee hospital met last evening, President Hayward in the chair. The other directors present were George Byrnes, Alexander Wilson, G. Brown, H. D. Helmcken, Joshua Davies, W. M. Chudley, J. Stuart Yates, I. Braverman and E. Crowe Baker.

J. G. Elliott, secretary of the board of fire underwriters, wrote suggesting certain changes in the form of policies on the hospital. A special committee will consider the matter.

The special committee to whom was referred communications from the resident physician and matron in regard to the training school for nurses recommended that the matron be made lady superintendent of the nurses' training-school, and that certain changes be made in the by-laws to carry this out, as well as to give the matron increased authority, so as to make her responsible for the nurses' conduct and give her control over them. It was also recommended that as soon as possible the graduated nurses should be dispensed with and the whole of the nursing done by pupil nurses of the training-school.

The report was adopted and the necessary amendment will be made.

The hon. treasurer reported that the accounts were lower than for any other month in the history of the hospital.

Current History.

For one who is interested in the events and questions of the day, no more positively helpful publication is issued than the Cyclopedic Review of Current History, formerly the Quarterly Register of Current History, a reliable, concise, and readable summary of the important movements transpiring in all countries of the world every three months. It is more than a mere record of disconnected facts. The current number (2nd quarter, 1893) the second issue since the removal of the magazine to Buffalo, more than carries out the promises of the publishers. Its 228 pages of reading matter are a veritable cyclopedia of the history and biography of the day. Each successive number shows improvement. The present financial crisis is critically reviewed. The monetary systems of the different countries are described, the situation that has led to the closing of the Indian mints, and its bearing upon the crisis in the United States, interesting and timely statistics on gold exportation, the general depression of values, the currency stringency; the state of the gold reserve, and the special session of Congress—all are carefully and clearly reviewed. The reader will next find given summaries of the arguments of counsel before the Behring Sea court, and an account of the trial and suspension of Dr. Briggs. It would be impossible to review here the entire contents of the number. A bare mention of some of the headings will have to suffice: the Hawaiian question (with map), the Russian Extradition Treaty, Religion and Politics in Europe and America, the Crisis in Egypt and Central Asia, the Siamese question, Presidential Appointments in the United States (with biographies), Chinese Exclusion, the recent trust failures, pardon of the Chicago Anarchists, the Ford's theatre disaster, Columbian Naval Review and World's Fair items, the liquor law in South Carolina, Canadian Liberal convention, progress of Irish Home Rule, strength of socialism and anarchy in Europe, the Hull strike, loss of the Victoria, the German army bill and elections, anti-Jewish movement in Europe, Scandinavian question, suffrage riots in Belgium, coup d'etat in Servia, cabinet crisis in Greece, banking crisis in Australia. The department of science is enlarged the recent total solar eclipse is specially treated (with map), new inventions and applications of scientific principles are recorded. The book review is especially full and accurate, the progress made in the fine arts, new musical and dramatic productions, recent archaeological discoveries, and important ecclesiastical items, are also reviewed. The necrological record is very valuable; and the book closes with a full biographical sketch of John Ruskin, to accompany the excellent frontispiece portrait. The work is also embellished with a fine halftone view of the new parliament buildings in Toronto, and portraits of Sir Charles Russell, Hon. E. J. Phelps, Hon. J. H. Blount, Attorney-General Olney, Col. D. S. Lamont, Admiral Oberardi, Duke of Veragua, Princess Eulalie, Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Richard Cartwright, Duke of Abercorn, Earl Spencer, Eugene Richter, M. Dupuy, M. Zola, King Alexander of Servia, King George of Greece, Senator Leland Stanford, and others. (Garretson, Cox & Co., Publishers, Buffalo, N. Y., $1.50 a year; single copies 40 cents).

Misapplied Devotion.

With the sole exception of Chicago, it is probable that Washington, in the course of a year, shelters more strangers from the country than any other city in the United States. As a consequence clerks in the hotels at the capitol always have a stock of good stories in which the innocent granger furnishes the laugh. The most laughable incident that has occurred for many years, though, happened not long ago in one of the downtown taverns.

An old gentleman and his wife arrived from a western city and took up quarters on the third floor. The husband was an invalid, having suffered from stomach trouble for many years. He came to the capital to press his claim for the office of postmaster in his city, and brought his wife along for the purpose of taking care of him. The first night the couple were in the hotel the old man was seized suddenly about midnight with violent cramps. It was an old affliction with him, and, knowing that her husband was likely to be so afflicted at any minute, the wife had come prepared for any emergency, having a quantity of mustard and cloths in her satchel. Very hot mustard plasters, it seemed, were the only things that afforded the sufferer any relief in such attacks.

Accordingly, when her husband uttered his first groan, his good wife sprang out of bed, slipped on a wrapper and dived into the depths of the gripsack after the mustard. She produced a small tin box filled with the harmless-looking yellow powder and a roll of soft strips of muslin, then glided softly out of the room, remarking to her husband, who lay on the bed bent up like a jackknife:

"I'll have your plaster ready in a moment."

Noiselessly she hurried along the corridor until she reached the toilet room, where, by means of a flow of hot water, she prepared a plaster about the size of a dinner plate. Then she hurried back to the room. The gas in the room had been turned very low, but there was light enough for the faithful old wife to see what she was doing. She approached the side of the bed very gently, and, with all the tenderness of her nature, applied the plaster to the pain-racked abdomen of the man. Then she crossed to the other side of the bed, and, lying down, awaited results.

"Do you feel easier, dear?" she inquired sweetly after a few minutes.

No answer.

"Don't you feel better, pet?" she asked again, as she turned over to her husband.

"Ugh!" was the reply, as the male form turned and stretched. Then there was a yell and a scramble such as never before or since disturbed the peaceful quiet of that hotel. The woman had made the astonishing discovery that the man to whom she had applied the mustard plaster was not her husband, but, instead, was a total stranger. She had entered the wrong room.

Bounding out like a frightened antelope she rushed into the adjoining room wringing her hands and half dead with fear and excitement. Her sick husband, who by this time had grown easier, was sitting upright in bed, and as his wife entered the room and sank exhausted on the floor he said:

"What on earth is the matter Martha? Has anybody hurt you? Speak quick, woman?"

"I—oh, I—oh, mercy, I got into the wrong room," moaned the wife, vainly endeavoring to calm herself. She then explained fully what had happened, and when she had completed the story of her embarrassing mistake the husband inquired:

"Well, where is the mustard plaster?"

"I—I left it on the other man's stomach," sobbed the woman, again bursting into tears.

Before the astonished husband had time to realize what his wife had said there came a sound from the next room: "Clerk! landlord! bellboy! help! Oh, my lord!"

The gentleman in the adjoining room had discovered the mustard plaster. He was a commercial traveller, and, as it afterwards developed, had been laboring under a heavy "jag" when he retired that night. He afterwards said that when he awoke and felt that terrible burning, he thought he "had 'em."

He reached down in the vicinity of the scorching sensation and came in contact with the cold, clammy plaster which curled into a roll as he moved his hand over it. He threw the plaster across the room, and as he turned over and buried his face in a pillow, moaned: "Oh, if I had only stopped drinking years ago! They told me whiskey would eat out my insides, and now the worst has come! I am going to die!"

But he didn't. He is still drinking and selling whiskey.

As for the old gentleman and his wife, they had their meals served in their room the next day, and the following day left the city.—Washington Post.

The Horse Carried the Jug.

For some time the revenue officers have been searching for a moonlight distillery near this town, but without success. On every public day almost every man that came in from the country had a jug of newly-made corn-liquor. For miles up and down on this side of the Catawba river diligent search had been made.

Finally a path to the river was found on this side at a place where the water was too deep to be forded and the banks too steep to get in and out. A getting-out place was also found on the other side that appeared to have been used as a horse path.

A watch was placed on this trail. After some days a man was seen to tie a jug on a sorrel horse a short distance from the river, and the horse was turned loose and followed the trail and plunged into the river and swam across and disappeared in the forest on the other side. In about an hour the horse was observed to return, with the jug tied to his neck.

The officer on the watch examined the contents and found the liquor to be newly made corn whiskey. The next day Saladin, which is the name of the horse, made another trip, and the officer followed in a canoe across the river, and then about two miles from the river in a dense forest the illicit still was found.

The next day the officers raided and caught the distiller and two other men who were working at the distillery, and while the officers were cutting up the still and fixtures and turning the liquor loose on the ground Saladin galloped up with a jug tied on each side of his neck. This time the moonshiner filled the jugs with spring water, and suggested that this would be a good joke on the sender.

It turned out to be a notice that the still had been seized. The officers are now puzzling over the question how to make Saladin a witness when the court trial comes on.—Newton (N. C.) cor. New York Times.

What Do You Take

Medicine for? Because you are sick and want to get well, or because you wish to prevent illness. Then remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases caused by impure blood and debility of the system. It is not what its proprietors say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. Be sure to get Hood's, and only Hood's.

Purely vegetable—HOOD'S PILLS—25c.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Electrotomy.

A machine is being perfected which, the inventor says, will revolutionize the eating of the entire world. The whole scheme of the invention is this: An electrode is placed on the stomach of the victim and the article of food which he desires to eat attached to a small electrical contrivance in the kitchen, thus transmitting the very essence of the food to the stomach of the eater. The sensation is delightful, and the possibilities of the thing are startling. For the ailing it will be a precious boon. "No more fear of indigestion," says the professor. "No cholera germs can lurk in the food, and no disagreeable sensations after meals; in fact it ought to lengthen human life. Why, just think of it! Supposing that you wished a table d'hote dinner. You go into a restaurant, and, lying down on a luxurious couch, order the waiter to connect you with the course, throwing in a dash of red wine every 30 seconds; then you go to sleep. You might even smoke a cigarette without waking up. Should you not wish to sleep during the feeding process, there will be books and periodicals with which to entertain yourself, and an electric indicator will show you what you are eating. There will be no odor of food, no unpleasant sensations; in fact, I have so perfected the machine that the electric current will be simply a delightful, invigorating sensation. After a time you will find that eating by the present means will be entirely done away with. It will save the lives of many people when too ill to take nourishment. Another feature of value is that families or bachelors can have meals served in their own house from any distance. Take, for instance, the man who can never find any cooking equal to that of his mother-in-law. He goes to Chicago to visit the World's Fair, and by connecting himself with his mother-in-law's kitchen, a thousand miles away, gets a home-made dinner. Regular eating exchange will be arranged, where a person may be connected with any number he desires, just like a telephone exchange. People can have Delmonico meals served in their own homes, and the busy business man can hook on to a meal without leaving his desk or stopping work for a minute. The man who is obliged to get up in the middle of the night to eat need do so no longer. He can go to bed with his electrode and be fed at intervals all night long, if he so desires, laying the flattering unction to his soul that he will wake in the morning with a clear head and a full stomach. Dinner parties can be given in the same manner; in fact there's no limit to the possibilities of this electric feeder."

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston, from the Sound—B Alexander, J Barnstinger, J H Overaugh, Geo Buckingham, F C Layboard, Mrs McFlin, Mrs W Thompson and son, C E Peabody, J Freke, Jno Cassassass, Alex Riley, R Moran, I Prantrel, J E Leftridge and wife, E J Norley, E Evans, F R Lownsberg, J L Biggs, D W Biggs, Jos Geer and wife, H Ford, Jos Anderson and wife, Dr Lynds, C E Sproule, W D Cambe and father, C McCormack, W Wheldon, Rev Ellison, C H Lovin and about one hundred Indians.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—Hon Robt Beaven, E A Jacobs, V Mitchell, R Mason, Mrs Simpson, J Dougall, W Lindley, Mrs McQuist, E J O'Sullivan, D H Ross, Mrs Bell, F W Fawcett, Mrs Moore, F J Bishop, T R Cusack, Thos Shaw, J B Lamb, H Tomlin, W H Ellis, Colin McLeod, J Tyemost, Mrs Dewdney, J Sell, Mrs Stuart, Rabbi Philo, J M Malcolm, Mrs Dougall, J Elliott, Miss Webb, Belle Smith, N Mabet, Master Bell, C B Lockhart, R L Drury, Miss Lemey, H A Lilley, R A McMoran, W Harrison, J A Thompson, T Elliott, J W Carter, James Simpson, J Lee, F Landsberg, P Hickey, Miss May, J Beauchamp, Miss Elliott, E M Haynes, Miss Sinclair, F Farron, J Hoosen, C R Clark, A E Wade, Mrs Drury, Jas Bryce, Mrs McMoran, H M Brakee, J J Switzer, Miss Godson, H R Lewis and wife.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston, from the Sound—J H Todd & Son, Standard Oil Co, F Crake, Mrs G C Gerow, Pither & Leiser, McMillan & H, S Leiser, Hudson B Co, T Sarantis, Est G Morison, G Pemerson.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—R P Rithet & Co, Piercy & Co, Hudson B Co, Jas Robertson, S Leiser, R H Jamieson, Fell & Co, Lenz & Leiser, D H Ross, D Lindsay, Gilmore & McC, R McDonald, C E Jones, Cochrane & M, Mrs E Berryman, Weiler Bros, T Haughton, E B Marvin, Watson & Hall, J H Todd, G R Jackson, Dean & Cryderman, Brackman & K, Blair h G, Erskine W & Co, J H Baker, A Holmes, J Leahy, Mrs Bickford, J R Kerr, D Spencer, Turner B & Co, W Croft, Victoria Plumbing Co, T R Pearson, Langley & Co, R Maynard, J Fullerton, H Mansell, S Reid, W G Cameron, B Williams, T Earle, Wilson Bros, J Maynard, A McGregor, G Morison, W C McDonald, Victoria Litho Co, Hutchinson & Co, W S Hampson, S L Kelly, Ames Holden Co, Point Comfort Hotel, Geo Powell, McL & McF, Cookson & P, Dom Exp Co.

To give pills and purgatives for sluggishness of the liver is like giving a weak man whisky to keep him working. They excite the digestive organs to overwork, but leave them weaker and less able to perform their functions. Eseljay's Liver Lozenges assist nature to do its work and at the same time strengthen the digestive system. They are 25c. a box at drug stores.

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THE SOUTH FIELD COAL
(Steam Fuel.)

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL
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The "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

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STALWART LIBERALS.

Diamond City Reformers Rally—Accident to a Sailor.

Nanaimo, Sept. 29.—At the meeting of the Liberal club on Tuesday night many new members joined who had not been aware that such a club was in existence. President Roos resigned his position and the remaining officers followed suit, but on electing new officers only the president's position was changed, as with this exception the other officers were reappointed. M. J. Clark was appointed president, and Angus McKenzie, T. Patterson and E. E. Taylor vice-presidents. Steps have been taken to increase the membership and also to make the meetings worth attending.

The funeral of the late R. Williams took place yesterday with Masonic honors.

The Loyal Star Lodge, C. O. O. F., M. A., met last evening for the election of officers. The lodge stands the same, as all the officers were re-elected.

The following officers were elected at the meeting of Golden Lodge, C. O. O. M. U.: A. Mace, noble grand; J. Hilbert, vice grand; Adam Thompson, secretary; Harrold Harrold, treasurer; Dr. McLeod, initiation master; W. F. Norris, conductor; J. McCuish, warden; A. D. Williams, past noble grand.

Mrs. Harris, the noted temperance lecturer, will address a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. rooms on Friday evening.

The Nanaimo Hornets have not so far been able to get a match with any provincial team. They are anxious to play a match.

Last evening the officers of the Loyal Golden and Loyal Star lodges left the city in carriages for Cedar district, where they instituted the Loyal Riverside lodge. R. P. Edwards, P. N. G., opened the lodge, assisted by W. J. Spear, P. N. G. After about 20 members had been made Odd Fellows the visitors were invited to a grand supper. After supper the officers were installed and a couple of volunteers came forward and passed through the golden degree, much to the delight of the members. The visitors returned to the city about 3 o'clock this morning.

The second mate of the bark Alex. McNeil was taken to the hospital yesterday suffering from a dislocated shoulder. He was superintending the loading of the ship when by some mischance he was struck by a piece of coal falling from the chute.

The Nanaimo Rifle association have issued a challenge to the British Columbia Rifle association to shoot a match in this city.

BELLIGERENT TRUSTEES.

School Board Fighting Again—The Sports at Westminster.

Vancouver, Sept. 29.—The Hudson Bay Company has contracted with E. Cook to erect a three-story warehouse here.

The C. P. R. has been granted the use of Lowe street for the Lulu Island & Vancouver railway at a nominal rental. Dwellers on the foreshore will not be disturbed till May.

The British farming delegates reached Westminster last night.

The American brigantine Geneva arrived yesterday, sailing into the harbor.

The school board held a meeting last night on east end school matters. Petitions were presented to have Sparling, whose certificate was cancelled till Sept. 30th, reinstated, but half the board objected. After a stormy meeting they adjourned, having done nothing.

The concluding bicycle races at Westminster yesterday resulted as follows: James Deeming of Northfield won the mile championship of the province in 2:55; Lawrenson second. E. B. Dean of Vancouver took the two-mile solid tire handicap in 7:38, defeating A. Deeming and Clabon. Perkins of Spokane took the open mile, defeating Potter easily; Brown of Spokane second, 2:49 1-4. Jas. Deeming took the five-mile provincial championship in 15:37, Lawrenson, the Vancouver champion, never leading, and losing his pedals in an attempt to pass. C. Milne of Vancouver was a good second. The Spokane men won the team race.

ALBERNI NEWS.

Prospectors in the New Gold Fields—District Notes.

Alberni, Sept. 28.—There has been lovely weather the past week. Rain fell for about three hours yesterday afternoon.

Col. Baker, minister of mines, H. Carmichael, provincial assayer, and two or three prospectors came in on Sunday night. They all left for the mountains on Monday morning, arriving back at the settlement last night. Col. Baker intends holding a political meeting on Friday or Saturday night, at which the local member is expected to distinguish himself.

J. R. Robertson of Victoria is now rusticating here and is highly delighted with the district and people.

Rev. R. J. Adamson left the settlement on Monday last. His farewell sermon was preached on Sunday afternoon. On Friday evening last a farewell social gathering was held in the Presbyterian church. A concert of sacred music was rendered by the choir, assisted by Mrs. Faber and Miss Faber. Rev. George Smith, who is to attend to the spiritual wants of the congregation until another regular minister is appointed, made an efficient chairman.

At China Creek and Hiwatches gold reefs many prospectors are now being allured by the "booming" statements that have appeared. That the matter may be put right before the public and that intending prospectors may not be disappointed, they must disabuse their minds at once of the hope of finding any quantity of free gold in the quartz. The pestle and mortar theory is unworkable, in fact has not been tried, and the rocks as Mr. Carmichael truly says, are refractory, and only an expensive process can extract the gold. If rock has to be shipped out for treatment, it is calculated that nothing less than $100 gold to the ton would pay. If it is to be treated on the creek an immense steam power would have to be erected, as the quantity of water is limited. Fuel would have to be carted in, both for the stamp mill and for the smelter. No doubt, as Mr. Carmichael says, small veins of decomposed rock have been found showing some fine gold, which has assayed very high, but the question is what will the great body of the ledge assay? All practical men know that there is a vast difference between a laboratory test and the result from the smelter. Fifteen hundred feet square is a large area for a quartz claim. Why is it so much larger than a placer claim? The fact of so large a space makes it impossible that many claims can be put on a mountain side, consequently most of the prospectors will have to seek for "pastures new."

The welfare of the district is best served by plain truth—too much "bunkum" and "boom" only disgust people.

What One Woman Did.

Miss Emma M. Converse of Whitfield, N. H., is dead. The public significance of this news will be understood when we state that she was the writer of the astronomical news which appeared in the Providence, R. I., Journal in the latter part of each month, giving the motions of the planets and the general aspect of the heavens for the following month. Miss Converse understood her business as a newspaper contributor, for she made her language so plain and free from technical terms that every reader could understand it. She had written for the Journal 40 years and had also contributed to the Scientific American and Youth's Companion, prepared book reviews for the Atlantic Monthly, and translated a novel or two. From 1848 to 1853 she was a teacher in the Providence high school, and after that conducted a private school. She laid down this great burden of work at the age of 73, continuing to write special articles on astronomy for various scientific publications almost to the day of her death. She was a noble example of what a woman can do who resolutely resolves to depend upon her own resources.—Troy Times.

Preparing Metal for Shot.

The metal for making shot has to be very carefully prepared. Tin is commonly found as an alloy of lead, but if there is so little as one pound of tin in six tons of lead the material will not produce shot; it will only yield oblong slugs. Pure lead will not make shot it must have with it a proportion of arsenic. The latter has somewhat the same effect on lead as lard or butter has on pastry; it makes it brittle.

To begin with the metal is put in a pot with thirty pounds of arsenic to each ton of lead. The mixture is heated to a cherry red, which signifies about 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The alloy thus prepared is made into pigs of about 100 pounds each. One of these pigs is melted together with 1,000 pounds of pure lead, and thus is obtained the material required for the shot. No long ago a sensation was made in the newspapers by writers who asserted that game killed with shot that were loaded with arsenic must be poisonous. Of course nothing could be more absurd. The effect of this mineral on the metal is to cause the latter when melted to form itself naturally into globules, like quicksilver. When the man at the furnace wishes to ascertain whether his molten stuff is heated to the right temperature he throws a little of it upon cold iron. If correct it splits into a lot of molten globules resembling mercury. All being in readiness, he skims off the top of the melting pot a lot of impure stuff that floats on the surface. He puts a layer of this in the bottom of one of the saucepans. When partly cool it is of putty-like consistency. It is very porous.

Now the operator holds the saucepan over the central shaft, which is boxed in with planks all the way to the bottom of the tower. Looking down one can see a faint shimmer in the well of the water far below. The workman with his ladle pours some of the pure lead alloy into the pan. It makes its way through the porous stuff on the bottom of the utensil and forms a little drop at every onpening in the perforated bottom.

The drops fall down the well, followed by others as fast as they can form. Being liquid drops, they are absolutely spherical when they leave the saucepan. The man keeps on adding melted lead with his ladle as fast as it is required, so that the shower of metal drops is continuous. By the time they have fallen a hundred feet or more through the air they have cooled and hardened so far that the impact of the water does not alter the shape.

Coal Consumption on Steamships.

The coal consumption of the Atlantic greyhounds is enormous in total, but in proportion to the power generated it is not at all large. The American liners New York and Paris for instance, burn about 330 tons of coal per day, or about 30,800 pounds per hour, and maintain about 18,000 indicated horse power, which is equivalent to a coal consumption of about 1.71 pounds per hour per horse power. The average for all the fast ships with triple expansion engines, like the New York, Paris, Majestic, Teutonic and Fuerst Bismarck is probably only about 1.75 pounds per horse power per hour. In the case of the Umbria and Etruria, and similar ships which have only compound engines, the rate is higher. For example, the Etruria burns as much coal as the New York and more than the Teutonic, and develops far less power than either of them, which illustrates the great advance made in marine engineering by the introduction of the triple expansion system. The new ships which are now being built on the Delaware for the American line are to have quadruple expansion engines, these being the first of the type to be constructed. The results will be awaited with interest.

The people quickly recognize merit, and this is the reason the sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla are continually increasing. Try it.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

FOOTBALL.

HARVARD AND PRINCETON.

Boston, Sept. 29.—So much has been said within the last few days with regard to the possibility of a game this fall between the Harvard and Princeton football teams that the management has decided to announce definitely if a satisfactory agreement can be made.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The new officers of the Corrig College Football Club are: President, Principal Church, M. A.; Vice-Presidents, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, M. A.; Henry Goward, M. A., LL. B.; H. Scholefield, J. St. Clair; Captain, C. Cartwright; Secretary, A. Goward; Committee, P. Higgins, J. Peters, J. Rithet, H. Erb, G. Wilson, H. Lawson and F. Mitten. The club's colors will be blue and white.

FIRST MATCH.

The first Rugby match of the season will be played at Beacon Hill to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock between teams from the Victoria Rugby club, picked by Vice-Captain Dr. Watt and O. H. Van Millinger. The teams follow:

Vice Captains—Graham, full back; Hugonin, Roberts, A. Crease, McCullough, three quarter backs; Watt, Ackland, half backs; Langley, L. Crease, Fraser, Bowker, Wollaston, Sullivan, Drummond, O'Reilly, forwards.

Van Millingens—Pettingrew, full back; Petch, Foulkes, Heath, Dunn, three-quarter backs; Van Milligen, Lieut. Benwell, half back; Williams, Brammer, Friend, Holden, Clark, Thomson, Robertson, Gibson, forwards.

The club will hold a smoking concert at the Clarence hotel on Saturday evening, October 7th.

YACHTING.

THE FINAL RACE.

The sixth and final race for the Victoria yacht club's silk pennant will be sailed over the usual course to-morrow afternoon, starting at 2:30. The Victoria and Petrel are now on an even footing.

LACROSSE.

AN ENVIABLE RECORD.

The record held by the Victoria senior lacrosse team, which is now preparing to return home after an eastern tour, is one that would be hard to beat. They won five games in succession from Vancouver and New Westminster during the latter portion of last season, and during the whole of this season have lost only two out of seven games. They were defeated by the Capitals of Ottawa by 3 to 2 and by Vancouver by 4 to 3. The latter could hardly be classed as a defeat, as the Vancouver team won it by slugging, not by playing lacrosse. Their record of games won this season follows:

May 24th, from Westminster at Victoria, 4 to 1.

June 3rd, from Vancouver at Victoria, 4 to 3.

July 1st, from Vancouver at Vancouver, 4 to 1.

July 15, from Westminster at Westminster, 4 to 3.

Aug. 19th, from Vancouver at Victoria, 4 to 1.

Aug. 26th, from Westminster at Victoria, 4 to 1.

Sept. 13th, from Montreal at Montreal, 6 to 0.

Sept. 16th, from Toronto at Toronto, 4 to 2.

Sept. 20th, played a draw with Shamrocks.

Sept. 23rd, from Quebec at Quebec, 6 to 3.

ATHLETICS.

J. B. A. A. SMOKING CONCERT.

The J. B. A. A. management are making arrangement to hold a grand smoking concert in the Driard on Saturday evening, October 7th. Some of the best musical talent of the city has been secured and a fine programme is in course of preparation. It will be the first of the season.

CRICKET.

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sep. 29.—The Australian cricketers, who landed in New York from London last night, reached this city to-day, and were escorted to the grounds of the Belmont cricket club, where they are to play a three days' match with the all Philadelphia team, made up of crack players from the principal clubs of this city. The visitors at once took the field for a much needed practice, working hard until the call for dinner. After dinner the Philadelphias won the toss and elected to go first to bat, sending Captain G. S. Patterson and R. D. Brown to defend the wickets.

Two Sons of John Brown.

The son of old John Brown, of Ossawattamie, the abolitionist of Harper's Ferry farm, says the Statesman, has settled in Salem. His name is Salmon Brown. He arrived from California this week, travelling with his family overland by wagon and was bound for Seattle. All the household goods had been sent by water to the Puget Sound city, but the members of the family preferred to travel so they could observe the country. When they got to Salem they were satisfied to pitch their tents permanently. They sent word to Seattle to have their goods sent back to Salem, and cast about for an abiding place. They found one in Englewood that suited them, and the ladies of the family at once took possession of the premises, while Mr. Brown came down town and closed the deal for the property with Secretary Smith, of the Salem Building & Loan Association. The price of the house and lot was $2,000. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, one son and one daughter have taken up their abode in the new home. There is another daughter teaching school in California and another son practising dentistry in Seattle. The Browns have been in the sheep business extensively in California. But that industry is playing out there and they will probably purchase a farm near Salem and engage in some branch of agriculture that is more permanent. It was many years ago that Mr. Brown went from Ossawattamie, Kan., to California. It was only by accident that the connection between him and the bold abolitionist was discovered here.

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14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.
14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.
14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.
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12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
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6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.

12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
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12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
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15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.
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WOMEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.

WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.

CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.
CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.
CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.

GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.

WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.

BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.
BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.
BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.
BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.

WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR
WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR
WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR
WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR

A GOOD LINE OF CORSETS 50c. A PAIR.
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We consider Values. It is not a matter of small cash, but of the equivalent of whatever is paid. That is the true estimate of economy.

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By the actual wearing quality of goods in naming Prices. A dollar's worth of money for a dollar's worth of wear. Isn't that the better plan?

By Actual Values

In Fall and Winter Clothing we hope and expect to retain your confidence, and we now present the

Latest Styles in Winter Goods

For Your Inspection.

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Cameron

55 Johnson Street.

Notice---For Cash Only.

On and after September 15th, the Victoria West Coal Yard will sell Coal at the following rates.

Best Wellington (Screened) Coal, $7.00 per Ton. Best Slack Coal, $4.00.

All orders must be accompanied with Cash.

Telephone 212. VICTORIA WEST COAL YARD.

FOR CASH ONLY.

We the undersigned Coal Dealers from and after the 15th inst. will sell Coal at the following Rates:

Best Screened Coal, -	$7.00 per Ton.
do do do -	$2 per 1-4 Ton.
Slack, - - - -	$4.00 per Ton.

All orders must be accompanied with Cash.

VICTORIA COAL, WOOD & LUMBER CO.,
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C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

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